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|---------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| Algeria | 12.50 | Lebanon | 21.50 |
| Belgium | 20.50 | Luxembourg | 20.50 |
| Denmark | 13.50 | Morocco | 2.50 |
| France | 2.50 | Netherlands | 1.50 |
| Germany | 1.50 | Norway | 3.00 |
| Greece | 1.50 | Portugal | 1.50 |
| India | 1.50 | Sweden | 2.50 |
| Italy | 1.50 | Switzerland | 1.70 |
| Japan | 1.50 | Taiwan | 30.00 |
| Korea | 1.50 | Turkey | 7.25 |
| Spain | 1.50 | U.S. Military (Eur.) | 40.50 |
| U.S. | 1.50 | Yugoslavia | 12.00 |

WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, variable, 10-13 (50-55). Tuesday, variable, possible rain. LONDON: Monday, variable, 10-13 (50-55). Tuesday, variable, 10-13 (50-55). NEW YORK: Monday, 10-13 (50-55). Tuesday, 10-13 (50-55).

29.161

Tomorrow's Election Almost Even

Ford Has Narrowed the Lead Held by Carter, Polls Indicate

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP)—President Ford has betted back the presidential campaign and is an almost even chance of winning Jimmy Carter a long-anticipated victory, a final-statewide poll by The Washington Post indicates. Mr. Ford is favored to carry 38 states and the District of Columbia with 214 electoral votes, while Mr. Carter is favored in 24 states with 187 votes, and 12 other states with 127.

state-by-state forecast on Wednesday's vote. Page 8.

Final newspaper polls published today indicate the rivals are less than 2 points apart in such key states as Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. With Mr. Carter, who is on the ballot in 30 states, holding enough votes to tip the balance. Private soundings say the race will be just as close in

Special Edition Wednesday For Elections

The normal distribution of the International Herald Tribune will be augmented Wednesday in more than a dozen cities in Western Europe by a special U.S. election edition. This edition, which will carry the words "Election Edition" in the upper left-hand corner of Page 1, will contain more up-to-date results of the elections than the regular editions. It will be available a few hours after regular editions of the IHT are put on sale. This special service will be available in Paris, Bonn, Cannes, Monaco, London, Brussels, Maastricht, Luxembourg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga.

Thus, if Mr. Carter is able to win two of the four toss-up states—Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Texas—he would probably take the presidency.

Pennsylvania and Texas. Those states, plus Mississippi, South Carolina and South Dakota, which are also listed as toss-ups in this survey, could hand the election to either man.

Reports from political correspondents in all 50 states, plus checks with Republican and Democratic officials and the Ford and Carter staffs, point to a slow erosion of support from Mr. Carter in the campaign's closing days in most—but not all—the closely contested states.

In Michigan and Ohio, Mr. Carter's support has firmed in the last few days. Mr. Ford is no longer certain of carrying his home state of Michigan, and Ohio—which has gone Democratic only once in the last six presidential elections—has a slight tilt in Mr. Carter's direction.

California and New Jersey have moved the other way, and are now listed as leaning toward Mr. Ford. New York—where the President is campaigning today—may have seen a slight gain for Mr. Ford, but not enough to overcome Mr. Carter's early lead.

Five Needed

Thus, of the big eight states, Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter are each leading in two, with the other four rated as toss-ups. Republican strategists have always calculated—and this survey confirms—that Mr. Ford would need to win five of the big eight states to have even a narrow electoral mandate.

Thus, if Mr. Carter is able to win two of the four toss-up states—Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Texas—he would probably take the presidency.

The closeness of the contest in its final days measures an extraordinary degree of voter resistance to the former Georgia governor, who came out of the Democratic convention last July as a prohibitive favorite for the White House and had a 15-point lead over Mr. Ford when the campaign began on Sept. 6.

That fact is highlighted by the survey, finding that the Democrats as a party stand to do very well in the Senate, House and governors' elections around the country.

While Mr. Carter is struggling to prevent Mr. Ford from achieving what the President has said would be "the political surprise of the century," the Democratic party is likely to cement the "Watergate" election year gains of 1974 into a continued domination of both houses of Congress.

The survey indicated that the Democrats, who gained 49 House seats in 1974, stand to lose no more than 15 seats this year, and could, with some breaks, retain their present 290-to-145 majority.

Of the 74 freshman Democratic House members seeking re-election, only 14 are now viewed as being in serious jeopardy.

In the Senate, the prospect is that the Democrats may actually add a seat or two to their present 61-to-38 margin. Independent Harry Byrd Jr. of Virginia, favored for re-election, caucuses with the Democrats.

Hawaii, Maryland
Democrats are favored to take Republican-held seats in Arizona, Hawaii, Maryland, Nebraska, New York and Ohio, while Republicans are now reported leading for Democratic-held seats in Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Utah.

There are six toss-up races, three now held by each of the parties: California, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Wyoming.

If all those went Democratic, the Democrats would have 66 senators; if they all went Republican, there would still be 60 Democrats left.

The most endangered incumbents in the Senate races are Democrats Vance Hardee of Indiana, Joseph Moore of New Mexico, Frank Moss of Utah, Gale (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



President Ford campaigning at a shopping center in Oxford Valley, Pa., on Saturday.

On Final Campaign Drive

Ford Asks Prayers—Plus Ballots

By Edward Walsh

HOUSTON, Oct. 31 (WP)—President Ford, his voice growing hoarse after seven days on the road, began his final campaign drive this weekend with an appeal that the American people confirm him in the office he has held for more than two years without an election mandate.

Mr. Ford, with spirits remaining high in the last days of campaigning, also said "We're going to win and win overwhelmingly" on Tuesday.

Addressing about 7,000 persons yesterday in a parking lot out-

side the Houston Music Theater, the President evoked memories of the day he succeeded Richard Nixon, contrasting the state of the nation then and now.

"America has made an incredible comeback in the last 26 months," Mr. Ford said, adding: "Yes, as I said on that day, Aug. 9, 1974, I had not been confirmed by your ballots, but I have since been supported by your prayers. And now I ask you that on Tuesday, Nov. 2, to not only support me by your prayers, but to support me by your ballots."

The crowd, which grew restless waiting for Mr. Ford as a suc-

session of high school bands played, was somewhat disappointing, given the sunny weather and location of the rally in a heavily Republican area of southwestern Houston.

But Mr. Ford's campaign strategists continued to insist that their latest polls showed the President had inched ahead of Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter in Texas, one of eight crucial large states.

After taping a statewide television program for Texas, the President left Houston, nearing the end of a 10-day campaign swing that has taken him 14,000 (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



Jimmy Carter waving to crowds during motorcade in New Orleans French Quarter.

Assails 'Last-Minute Promises'

Carter Decries Ford's Tax 'Tricks'

By Helen Dewar

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31 (WP)—Jimmy Carter, his spirits buoyed by increasingly large and friendly crowds, accused President Ford yesterday of "last-minute political tricks and promises" in pledging to reduce taxes.

The Democratic presidential nominee, who stopped short of making such a promise himself early last week, charged at a huge rally in the French Quarter that Mr. Ford's proposed \$10-billion income tax cut would simply ease the tax burden of the wealthy.

With polls pointing to an increasingly tighter election on Tuesday, Mr. Carter once again latched onto his audience-getting theme that only the wealthy stand to gain from continuation of Republican leadership.

The \$10 billion that Mr. Ford proposes to cut from income taxes would be offset by resorting to other "regressive" tax measures that hit the poor harder than the rich, principally higher Social Security payroll taxes, Mr. Carter said.

Moreover, the Ford plan contemplates an eventual \$20-billion tax cut "hoax" for corporations and the "very wealthy," said Mr. Carter, asserting that it would be financed by cuts in assistance to states and local governments and would therefore contribute to higher local property taxes.

"It's important that the people realize that the longer we have the Republicans in office, the worse off the American family is," Mr. Carter said. "The American people are tired of last-minute political tricks and promises. We've had too many promises. We've had too few deliveries on promises."

Thus, Mr. Carter attempted to

turn the tables on Mr. Ford, who has been accusing the Democratic candidate of promising more than he can deliver.

Mr. Carter appeared relaxed as he lashed out at Republican economic policies at a big tent rally in Tulsa, Okla., before going to New Orleans.

Late in the day, emboldened by (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Tension Mounts Along Border

Rhodesians Make 2 Thrusts Into Mozambique

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 31 (WP)—Rhodesia's guerrilla war reached a new peak of tension today as Rhodesian officials disclosed that the army had launched its second major penetration in 48 hours into neighboring Mozambique.

It said the actions were in response to "transborder acts of aggression by terrorists" referring to the recent intensified penetrations and attacks by insurgents.

At the same time, a military communiqué announced that guerrilla bands crossing from both Zambia and Mozambique had hit three corners of the country this weekend—a tourist hotel in Victoria Falls on the northern Zambian border; at Filabusi, a

small mining and farming town in the southwest, and in the southeast at Vila Salazar, on the Mozambique border.

Four white civilians, three African civilians, a white soldier and 12 guerrillas were killed in the three attacks.

No details of any of the actions are available. But the rapidly intensifying onslaught by both sides reflects the hardening positions in the increasingly bitter and brutal war, with serious implications if the troubled peace negotiations between the white government and four African nationalist leaders in Geneva should break down.

The firm stand of the government on the strict implementation of the Kissinger proposals and the weekend actions indicate

Christians Snag Beirut Meeting Of Rival Forces

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (NYT)—A meeting of military commanders of rival factions in the Lebanese crisis failed to materialize today as rightist Christian leaders clearly indicated the Arab peace plan for Lebanon could not be fulfilled before the arrival of an Arab deterrent force.

The meeting of rightist, leftist and Palestinian representatives was proposed by Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, the Egyptian commander of the small Arab peace-keeping force already here. At first, Christian commanders objected to the venue of the conference, a hotel in Moslem-held west Beirut proposed by Gen. Ghoneim. Later they said the Egyptian general was no longer empowered to bring about an end to the 18-month-old civil war.

The 2,300-man force under Gen. Ghoneim came here four months ago merely to separate the combatants. Two Arab summit conferences held in October expanded the force and gave it additional powers. Renamed the "deterrent force," it was also placed under the direct and personal orders of Lebanese President Elias Sarkis.

The rightists have attached special significance to the announcement that the Syrians will provide the majority of the proposed 30,000-man force. Although Syrian-rightist relations are not as good as they used to be, the Christians have shown that they preferred Syrian troops to soldiers from other Arab countries.

Karim Pakradouni, a member of the Fuhhoro of the Phalange party, Lebanon's principal Christian paramilitary organization, was quoted in the press here today as saying: "Even if the conference [proposed by Gen. Ghoneim] takes place, its decisions will not be executed. Gen. Ghoneim is the commander of peace forces and not commander of the new deterrent force. The proposed timetable for reopening highways and withdrawing combatants cannot be fulfilled before the arrival by the end of this week of the Arab forces of which the Syrians will comprise the majority."

Maroun Helou, a leader in the National Liberal party, the second-largest rightist grouping, said Arab summit conferences have replaced Gen. Ghoneim by President Sarkis as commander of the Arab forces in Lebanon.

Informed observers found significance in Mr. Pakradouni's remark that the deterrent force with Syrians forming its bulk will begin to function by the end of this week. Mr. Pakradouni was a member in a rightist delegation that held talks in Damascus during the last few days.

Ten thousand Syrian soldiers were reported to be concentrated in the Lebanese mountains. They were inspected yesterday by Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian defense minister, and Vice-Air Marshal Najj Jamil, the air force commander.

The state-controlled radio in Damascus quoted the two officers as telling the troops that henceforth they will act in an Arab capacity to bring peace to Lebanon.

Until recently, these troops acted as a unilateral Syrian force and drove Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese leftist allies out of the mountains east and northeast of here. The guerrillas were reported to have subsequently moved the majority of their forces to south Lebanon not far from the border with Israel.

There, they were reported to have received the blessing and assistance of the Syrians.

Arab league secretary-general Mahmoud Riad was reported to have sent urgent messages to certain Arab countries to speed up the dispatch of forces to Lebanon.

There were sporadic exchanges of gun and mortar fire on Beirut's front lines and the southern suburbs today.

Should the British appoint a Cabinet official as governor, sources say, he would serve as the arbiter of disagreements within the biracial government and play an important role in the drafting of a new Rhodesian constitution.

Mr. Richard has vehemently rejected a significant British role in the interim government, and his associates say privately that it is "an absurdity to accept responsibility without power."

African, U.S. View
The Africans publicly, and the Americans privately, disagree. They say that Britain, as the colonial power in Rhodesia since the 1890s, bears responsibility for the territory, despite Mr. Smith's breakaway from Britain in 1965 rather than accept majority rule. The nationalists insist that only Britain can guarantee a transfer of power and thwart any prospect (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Britain Faces Pressure at Geneva Talks

A More Active Role Expected on Rhodesia

By Bernard Weinraub

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (NYT)—The United States is convinced that Britain must play a pivotal role in the transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia or face an escalation of the guerrilla war there, according to well-placed diplomatic sources.

Despite Britain's insistence, at the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, that it will not accept responsibility for running an interim government in Rhodesia, U.S. officials expect London to face the option of accepting to African demands and taking a powerful role in the transfer of power or seeing the collapse of the current meeting and a rapid increase of warfare.

The U.S. position reinforces the view of the four African nationalist delegations who have gathered in Geneva with Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Ivor Richard, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations who is presiding at the conference. The meeting follows Mr. Smith's acceptance of a plan advanced by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for the creation of an interim biracial government that would set up, within two years, a black majority government in the nation of 270,000 whites and 5 million blacks.

Meanwhile, U.S. Under Secretary of State William Schaefele arrived here yesterday to join in behind-the-scenes talks at the conference. At the airport, Mr. Schaefele said he would act as a contact point between the conference and Mr. Kissinger.

Current discussion here among diplomats and delegates centers on a British figure serving as a governor in the interim period or as chairman of the Council of State, part of the two-tier temporary government. Mr. Smith has called this "the supreme body" which will appoint a council of ministers who will have executive responsibility over government departments.

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Kissinger's Aides Sure He'll Stay At Least Two Years if Ford Wins

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYT)—Henry Kissinger's closest aides say they are virtually certain that if President Ford wins Wednesday's election, Mr. Kissinger will agree to remain at least two more years as secretary of state.

Mr. Ford has publicly and privately informed Mr. Kissinger that he wants him to stay in office, and Mr. Kissinger's associates say that he seems as eager as ever to continue his African and Middle East diplomacy, to conduct the new Chinese talks, and to negotiate an arms control accord with the Russians.

So far, however, Mr. Kissinger has kept his plans to himself. He has sometimes appeared to enjoy teasing his associates, and reporters who try to extract a flat answer from him.

If Jimmy Carter wins, Mr. Kissinger will begin looking for the million-dollar offers received from publishers for his memoirs, which probably remain in Washington for the moment, and possibly consider some "special relationship" with Ford that would allow him to return in the future in some capacity other than as an ordinary professor.

Mr. Kissinger's future plans have become one of the liveliest topics of conversation in Washington.

But Mr. Kissinger, who has steadfastly refused to state at all he will do before the elections are over, has seemed amused by the speculation.

No news conference passes without his being asked his plans. He usually replies in a mixture of jest and seriousness.

But in private talks with friends and colleagues Mr. Kissinger, who earlier in the year seemed determined, no matter what, to leave office, has talked of the future in a way that suggests he is more than willing to stay.

EC Agrees on Fishing Limit 200 Miles, Avoids Crisis

By David Haworth

HAGUE, Oct. 31 (NYT)—A threatened crisis within the collective 200-mile fishing limit will be averted by the EC, which has agreed to a new 200-mile limit, thus avoiding a crisis that would have arisen over the weekend by ministers of the European Economic Community.

Also agreed on mandates for negotiations with 100 replace existing arrangements between Britain and Iceland that ended the "cod war" current agreement expires.

Urgent negotiations for arms will begin between European Commission and representatives in Brussels today.

Navy Picks Ret-Missile Ocean Floor

DON, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—U.S. Navy has recovered its ret-Missile from the ocean floor.

The ret-Missile, which was launched from the aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk (CV-63) on Sept. 16 off the coast of Florida, was recovered by a Navy spokesman today.

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Attempts to raise the ret-Missile failed so far because waves snapped the cables around the ret-Missile. The ret-Missile was recovered by a Navy spokesman today.

Vegas Odds Switch From Carter to Ford

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder has switched his presidential election odds from favoring Jimmy Carter to President Ford.

The Las Vegas oddsmaker's odds had been 6-5 for a Carter victory. Now they are 6-5 for Mr. Ford, he said Friday.

The change followed new poll results from Ohio, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, New York and Illinois, he said.

الأمم المتحدة

Standard Oil (Calif.) Probed By U.S. on Bias Against Jews

By Noel Epstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP)—The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has stepped into the Arab-boycott issue with an investigation of whether the giant Standard Oil Company of California has discriminated against Jews in employment here and abroad.

The investigation, begun in July, is expected to be completed in three to six months and, if the results warrant, may be extended to other companies or industries.

A spokesman for Standard of California, which is known as SoCal and ranks sixth on Fortune magazine's list of the 500 largest U.S. corporations, denied that the company discriminates on religious or other grounds but declined to discuss this specific case.

Guy Carruthers, SoCal's assistant general manager of public relations, confirmed that the EEOC inquiry was under way but added that he could not comment on it "because everything about it is supposed to be confidential."

'General Policy'

He added: "All I can say is that, as a general policy, we have not and do not discriminate against employees by reason of their religion or race."

SoCal has about 42,000 employees worldwide and is the fourth-largest U.S. oil company in terms of last year's sales, which totaled \$18.8 billion.

It is also one of four U.S. companies that together own 40 per cent of the Arabian American Oil Co., or Aramco, the controlling 60-per-cent interest is held by Saudi Arabia's state-run oil corporation.

The investigation of whether

SoCal has discriminated against Jews was triggered by a charge filed this summer by EEOC commissioner Daniel Leach.

Mr. Leach acknowledged that he had charged a "major American oil company with an alleged pattern and practice of discrimination against Jews" and that the company has been asked for "voluntarily data on their employment practices."

Mr. Leach, however, refused to discuss what company and what specific charges are involved in the case. EEOC law bars the agency from such public disclosure unless a court action is filed.

EEOC investigations of this kind usually involve the way a company hires, fires, promotes, assigns employees to specific posts or departments and other job policies.

Mr. Leach said he filed the charges "in part because of information presented to me in confidence and in part because of my own belief that the alleged discrimination may have resulted, in part or whole, from the Arab boycott."

The charge apparently stems at least partly from a case pending in San Francisco's Federal District Court, in which a Jewish lawyer long employed by SoCal has alleged that he was discharged in 1971 because of his religion.

The lawyer, Monroe Bear, twice has unsuccessfully sought to compel SoCal to compile and present information on the religion of its managers and lawyers. The case is expected to go to trial late this year or early next year.

In the Arab boycott of Israel, U.S. companies doing business with Arab oil-producing nations are asked to certify that goods entering Arab lands were not made in Israel, that they do no business with Israel, and that they have no dealings with others doing business with Israel. They are also asked if they have Jews as directors, managers or on their payroll.

Qadhafi Seeks Sadat Meeting

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Col. Moamer Qadhafi, in a new attempt to make peace with President Anwar Sadat, has enlisted the help of Rose El Youssef, an Egyptian weekly magazine.

"All I want is to meet Sadat and sort out our differences. I want to meet him alone, without a third party. Sadat is an honest man. In fact, my feelings toward him are those of a son toward his father," the Libyan leader said in an interview published in the magazine's edition dated yesterday.

Relations between Libya and Egypt have been on a downward slide for some time. Egypt has accused Libyan intelligence agents of a number of sabotage activities in Cairo and other cities, and President Sadat, in recent statements, has said "Qadhafi will not escape my hands."

At the weekly Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem today, Mr. Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres said that notwithstanding press reports, there had been no substantial change in Arab deployment across the Lebanese border since the agreement to end the civil war.

Rumors that drove of guerrillas were streaming to the border area were dismissed by the ministers as psychological warfare.

Czechs Reported 99.97% for Party

PRAGUE, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—The Czechoslovak Communist party's Central Committee has approved a report on last week's general election, which it hailed as approval of its policies.

The turnout was reported as being 99.70 per cent and the party's candidates received 99.97 per cent of the votes.



MILITANT PACIFISTS—Helmeted anti-war demonstrators skirmished with helmeted and armed riot police yesterday at a Self-Defense Force base at Asaka, Japan, during a military parade marking 22d anniversary of the force's founding.

Some Arabs Seek to Join Israel Forces

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (NYT)—Scores of Christian Arab citizens of Israel have recently volunteered to serve in the Israeli defense forces, apparently as a response to Israel's reported military assistance to the Lebanese Christians in their civil war.

Samuel Toledano, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's adviser on minority affairs, confirmed in an interview today that Maronites and Greek Catholics recently said they wanted to serve. "It's a trend," he said. "But before we respond, we're checking whether it is a spontaneous move reflecting emotions that could change or whether it is something deeper and broader."

Military service is compulsory in Israel but the government has exempted Arabs, considering that it was not feasible to expect them to fight their brethren, Israel's only potential enemies. However, leaders of the Druze and Circassian communities, both offshoots of Islam, asked that their young men be conscripted, the same as Jews, and the government complied.

Bedouin Volunteers—Some bedouin have volunteered and are serving as officers and soldiers throughout the forces, mainly as trackers. Other Israeli Arabs have been free to volunteer individually but no Christians have done so in recent years, according to Mr. Toledano. Some Christians serve in the Israeli police, however.

The Maronites and the Greek Catholics said they wanted to integrate in regular units, rather than serve in special minority units established for the Druze and Circassians. They also said they wanted the same terms as bedouins, who are paid like soldiers in the regular army and not like conscripts, whose pay is very small.

China Again Cites Vigilance Against Attack by Russia

TOKYO, Oct. 31 (AP)—China today repeated pointed references to vigilance against a surprise Soviet attack.

The Chinese News Agency said Communist party Chairman Hua Guofeng received a message of support from the northwest frontier provinces of Shinkiang that declared: "We will firmly bear in mind that the main danger to Shinkiang comes from Soviet modern revisionism."

Shinkiang, which has a common border with the Soviet Union, is the site of China's nuclear installations. The Chinese have referred from time to time to unspecified Soviet provocations along the border.

FAA Chief Supports Landing SST in N.Y.C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Federal Aviation Administration chief John McLucas has reported that routine airline operations, such as using small jets instead of jumbo when traffic is light, add more noise at New York's Kennedy Airport than a super-sonic transport would cause.

Mr. McLucas said there is no reason, based on the noise record of the Anglo-French Concorde at Dulles Airport near Washington, to keep the super-sonic jetliner from landing in New York.

Gromyko to Bulgaria

VIENNA, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will pay an official visit to Bulgaria early next month, the Bulgarian news agency announced.

Israel Reported in Agreement To Buy Coal From S. Africa

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP)—Israel is understood to have signed a long-term agreement to buy coal from South Africa, in part to reduce its dependence on Iranian oil.

Neither the Israeli nor the South African Embassy here would confirm or deny that an agreement had been reached, but highly placed sources in the Ford administration and the oil and coal industries said it had been signed to let Israel move from an economy electrified entirely by oil from the Middle East to one energized at least partly by coal—which is cheaper than oil from a source outside the Middle East.

"Israel is making this move for two reasons," a Ford administration source said. "Price and security."

The coal agreement is fresh evidence of the growing economic ties between Israel and South Africa, which were strengthened by the visit to Israel last spring of South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

Trade between the two countries has tripled in the last four years. Israel sells chemicals to South Africa, while South Africa ships steel to Israel. Fully 60 per cent of the steel exported last year by South Africa was bought by Israel.

The first step in what sources described as a 10-year coal agreement is a contract for South Africa to supply coal to an electric power plant being built by

Israel between Haifa and Tel Aviv. The plant had been planned three years ago as an oil-burning facility, but soaring world oil prices and the Arab oil embargo caused Israel to reject the use of oil for this plant.

The next step is said to be an agreement by South Africa to supply coal to one of three oil-burning electric plants that Israel plans to convert to coal.

Sources said they did not know which plant would be converted to coal. There is an aging plant in Haifa, a newer one in Tel Aviv and another plant in Ashdod. The three plants generate a total of 1.5-million kilowatts of electricity.

The coal to be shipped from South Africa to Israel will be carried by rail from coal fields in the Transvaal and Natal to a new coal port that South Africa has built at Richard Bay on the Indian Ocean. The coal will then be carried by ship through the Gulf of Aden to the Red Sea and on to the Israeli port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba.

South Africa has contracted with Israel to build a railroad from Eilat to Beersheba, where it will join existing railroad lines.

Israel has one of the most electric-intensive economies in the world, mostly because it uses much electricity to pump water out of the Sea of Galilee for irrigation and drinking.

The price of oil is three times the price of South African coal.

Sadat Backers Are Winning Large Majority in Parliament

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (NYT)—The political organization supporting the policies of President Anwar Sadat apparently will win an overwhelming majority of seats in the People's Assembly in the free elections in Egypt in nearly 25 years, according to preliminary results yesterday.

Political analysts said the "leftist organization," which advocates a return to stricter socialism, was "massacred" and won only one seat in the Assembly. The "rightist organization," which advocates increased economic and political freedom, fared little better, with four elected representatives, two of whom immediately announced that they were defecting to the centrist group supporting the President.

The centrist organization, headed by Premier Mahmoud Salem, won 82 seats and independents took 15 in Thursday's balloting. Results were in from 80 per cent of the races.

In most races, no candidate received a majority of the votes cast. Runoff elections will be held on Thursday between the two highest vote getters in those contests.

But political analysts said it is likely that the centrist organization will get at least 300 of the 350 Assembly seats. The leftists are likely to get only two or three more seats on Thursday, the rightists about another 10, studies of the final lineup indicate.

President Sadat decided this year to allow the formation of three political organizations within the Arab Socialist Union, the only party allowed. They are generally referred to by Egyptians as the left, the right and the center.

Independents were also allowed to run, and about 800 declared their candidacies, including several prominent figures.

The large number of independents was attributed here partly to nonserious candidates who received only a few votes and partly to a rejection of the three organizations by persons well-known enough to run on their own.

Interference Over Rhodesia Discouraged

U.S. Said to Warn Russia on Geneva

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP)—The United States has warned the Soviet Union against interfering with the current Geneva negotiations aimed at a gradual transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia, informed sources have reported.

The admonition was delivered by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in a lengthy breakfast meeting on Friday.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly told Mr. Dobrynin that a mischievous Soviet role in Africa at present could only be interpreted as an effort to inflict maximum damage on the West. Mr. Kissinger is said to have added that chaos in Africa will not benefit the Soviet Union in the long run.

Reports from Africa said that terrorist action by black insurgents in Rhodesia has increased sharply since Prime Minister Ian Smith announced on Sept. 24 acceptance of the Kissinger plan for transition to black majority rule within two years.

No evidence has been presented that the Soviet Union is behind the upsurge in guerrilla action, but U.S. officials fear that the Russians may employ such methods to interfere with a negotiated Rhodesian settlement.

Soviet press statements have denounced Mr. Kissinger's negotiating efforts in southern Africa as a "dangerous plot between imperialists and racists." Soviet news media and officials have taken the view that the Kissinger plan and the Geneva negotiations are aimed at perpetuating racist rule.

Mr. Kissinger has been guardedly optimistic to public and private assessments on the outcome of the Rhodesian talks, which began Thursday, saying he believes they have a better-than-even chance for success by the end of the year. However, he has often added that a major Soviet effort to derail the negotiations would change his assessment.

In his meeting with Mr. Dobrynin Friday, Mr. Kissinger also protested recent harassment of Soviet Jews. Contrary to the usual State Department practice, Mr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Dobrynin was announced in advance and department press spokesman Robert Fumeth said afterward that "the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union was discussed."

While State Department officials would not publicly acknowl-

edge any political motivation, disclosure of the discussion about Soviet Jews appeared to relate to the presidential campaign.

Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter has attacked the Ford administration for allegedly not doing enough to interfere in behalf of Soviet Jews.

The Soviet Union and the United States last confronted each other in Africa over Angola, where Soviet and Cuban support was

provided to the winning side in the civil war.

President Agostinho Neto of Angola—who led the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to victory over two U.S.-backed factions—signed a 20-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union during a six-day visit to Moscow earlier this month. A communiqué issued at the end of the visit indicated that Angola will receive additional Soviet military aid.



U.S. AIDE IN GENEVA—Under Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schanfield arriving in Geneva to be an observer at the Rhodesia conference. He accompanied Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the trip to Africa that resulted in the Smith-Africans talks.

U.K. Under Pressure to Take More Active Rhodesia Role

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mr. Smith and his Rhodesia Front party undermining majority rule, a persistent fear among the Africans.

Mr. Kissinger, according to sources, has told aides that Britain faces the choice of taking a significant role in the transition or the prospect of the collapse of the talks, the escalation of the guerrilla war and direct threats toward whites, many of whom have dual British citizenship. Most white Rhodesians were born in the British

Isles, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

This view is echoed by members of the nationalist delegations here, which include legal experts, some of them from Britain. Joshua Nkomo, a nationalist leader one of the delegations, has a staff of seven legal advisers, mostly working on details of the transfer of power and constitutional issues.

Legal Position

One lawyer from Britain, who asked to remain unidentified, said this morning: "It is absurd to say Britain has no power in Rhodesia. Her excuse is that she hasn't got a single politician or soldier. That's her wish and desire. She's got the legal power to send them there. She's sent troops there before. She's probably do it again if the white minority were directly threatened."

Another member of the Nkomo delegation, former Prime Minister Garfield Todd of Rhodesia, who espoused the nationalist cause and was held under house detention a total of five years, said:

"The first thing the nationalists want is for Britain to play a much more definite role than she appears to be taking."

"The only definite power is Britain," he added. "She has the legal right to take over the situation. But Britain seems determined to leave power for the Rhodesians to fight it out among themselves."

Part of Britain's reluctance to engage herself in Rhodesia is based on fear of troop involvement and the specter of British soldiers fighting African guerrillas. Other reasons are Britain's diminished role abroad, its lack of leverage and the yearning to decrease, rather than increase, involvement in an area simmering with racial tensions.

The conference adjourned after a plenary session on Friday and is set to resume in the middle of the week, after private meetings.

Socialist Leaders Of Europe Join Soares in Lisbon

LISBON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Top European Socialist leaders arriving in Lisbon to throw their prestige behind Premier Mario Soares at his party's national congress.

West Germany's Willy Brandt arrived this afternoon and was driven to the hall where 1,200 Portuguese Socialist delegates are holding their congress.

A party spokesman said Mr. Brandt would be joined by Sweden's Olof Palme, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and France's François Mitterrand among other major Socialist figures.

Party sources called their presence an endorsement of Mr. Soares and his party's moderate wing in their fight for control of government policy over the party's Marxist wing.

In a speech at the congress, Mr. Soares urged total loyalty to his minority government's policies.

"It is indispensable that the party as a bloc support the government as a bloc," he told the morning session.

Time Change in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Americans turned back their clocks one hour overnight at the end of daylight saving time. Eastern time is now five hours behind Greenwich Mean Time.

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GENEVE**

State Firm's Exports Approved

U.S. Selling Computer System to Russia as Well as China

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Mr. Howe denied that the executive of the Control Data Corp. has said that his company had received Ford administration approval to sell computer systems of comparable capability to the Soviet Union and China. This was confirmed by an administration spokesman.

James Howe, a vice-president of Control Data, stated late Friday that the Cyber 78 computer system being prepared for delivery to the Soviet Union is the equivalent of the Cyber 172 computer system approved for sale to China.

The New York Times magazine reported Oct. 30-31 that the administration had approved of licensing the sale of the Cyber system to the Soviet Union. But the statement by the magazine and Control Data say it does not mean the administration has approved its long-standing policy of selling high technology to the Soviet Union. The magazine said only if it is proved to be self-comparable to the Cyber 172.

Madrid Walkout Closes City Buses for Fourth Day

MADRID, Oct. 31 (AP)—A city of Madrid municipal bus drivers for more pay entered fourth day today without a union in sight.

Twenty-one strikers arrested a day ago were released yesterday, but there are still nine in arrest, apparently charged attacking police. They were seen in clashes between strikers and the police Thursday that left 11 injured on both sides.

Observers for the 2,500 bus drivers said they would continue to stay away from work until their demands for increased pay are met and the arrested strikers are freed. They also said the rehiring of 40 strikers dismissed because of the strike.

Juan de Arespacochaga said that the walkout under the nation's penal code "is not a strike."

Out 800 buses manned by strikers and police drivers were closing today, 500 less than Saturday.

Tomorrow a religious rally, both management and strikers were expected to try to end the strike before the traffic resumes Tuesday.

Mr. Howe denied that the executive of the Control Data Corp. has said that his company had received Ford administration approval to sell computer systems of comparable capability to the Soviet Union and China. This was confirmed by an administration spokesman.

He was supported in this view by State Department spokesmen who stated that while any computer could be used for military purposes, the two Cyber models were not of any special or additional value for military programs.

Officials of several different agencies, including the Pentagon and the Energy Research and Development Administration, known as ERDA, continued to insist, however, that similar Cyber systems have been used by the United States in making calculations of nuclear tests and controlling radars.

As one Commerce Department official put it, "If there were no potential military applications, there would have been no reason to take a full year to review the sale and no reason to impose safeguards on the use of the equipment."

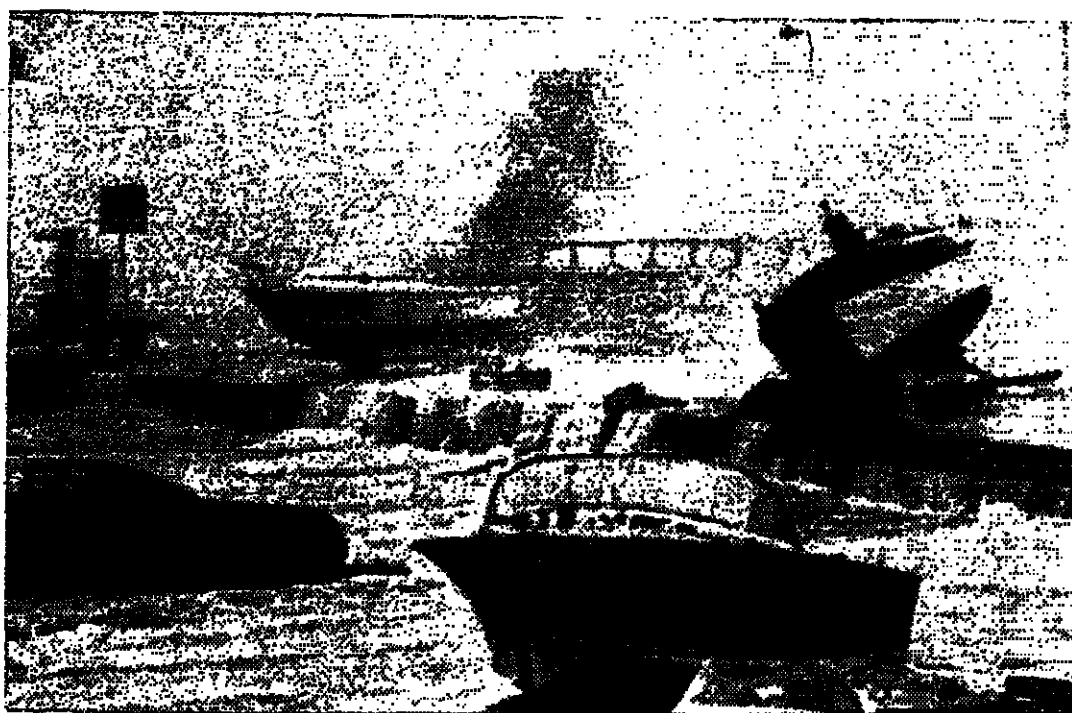
Officials of every agency involved, with the exception of ERDA, said—as was reported in the earlier dispatch—that the provisions for monitoring and inspecting the use of the computers were fully adequate to prevent diversion to military uses.

Different Assurances They again said that the safeguards in the sale to China were not as stringent as those generally prevailing for comparable transfers of technology. They said that the principal difference was that whereas the Soviet Union has been required and prepared to give government-to-government assurances that the equipment will have only civilian uses, China is being permitted to give similar assurances to the Control Data Corp. alone.

They said that China has been unwilling to give government-to-government pledges so long as the United States retains diplomatic relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Other deviations from prevailing practices purportedly have to do with some minor details regarding supervision and servicing of the computers.

A variety of officials also again confirmed that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pressed for approval of the sale to China at this time as a gesture to the new Chinese leadership.



Associated Press.

BATTERED IN NAPLES—Weekend storm that raked Italy from south to north smashed boats in a marina at Naples. Heavy flooding was reported elsewhere, especially at Milan.

Milan, Venice Inundated

Storms Abate After Flooding in Italy, France

MILAN, Oct. 31.—Rain-swelled rivers flooded parts of this industrial metropolis and other northern Italian cities, towns and farmlands yesterday and the month's third Adriatic tide swirled over Venice streets and piazzas.

At least a dozen persons were

Mussel Poisoning Fells 18 Germans And 20 in France

FRANKFURT, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The Public Health Department said today that 18 persons who became ill after eating mussels imported from Spain have been released from hospitals.

"There have been no reports of new cases of mussel poisoning," a department spokesman reported. He said the mussels contained a nerve poison that caused itching in the fingertips and a numb feeling in the mouth.

The spokesman added: "All those hospitalized Saturday are in good shape again and were sent home today."

In Paris, medical authorities reported today that about 20 persons have been hospitalized in Metz, Strasbourg, Nancy and Marseilles after eating Spanish mussels.

They said that the importing of the mussels, apparently all from the Vigo area, has been temporarily halted.

injured and scores were left homeless in various Po Valley areas. Damage in the province of Pavia alone was estimated at more than 10 billion lire (\$1.6 million).

The violent storms, which struck as far south as Naples, abated today and the country got down to the task of clearing up the damage.

A high tide that was expected to inundate Venice failed to materialize during the night and St. Mark's Square, flooded yesterday, was back to normal today.

Reports reaching Milan today said the Po's level was now dropping. Milan's flooding yesterday was described by one leading newspaper as the worst in memory. Seven rivers in Lombardy overflowed yesterday and almost all the towns north of Milan were flooded.

Water from the overflowing Lambro and Seveso rivers stood three feet deep in Milan streets around Niguarda Hospital and water spouted geyser-like from sewer manholes. The flooding stranded scores of automobiles and short-circuited traffic lights.

The Milan fire brigade said it received 2,000 calls in 24 hours but managed to answer only 300 of them.

"A number of houses are almost uninhabitable," a police spokesman said.

The meteorological observatory said 3.5 inches of rain fell in Milan in 10 hours.

Authorities in the Po delta unceasingly watched its level rise up

to 4 inches an hour as the tide slowed its flow into the Adriatic. Officials said it was the same combination that caused extensive flooding there in November, 1966, simultaneous with the floods in Florence and Venice.

The storms that swept Italy also caused flooding and cut highways in southeast France. One of the heaviest hit areas was the delta of the Rhone, where a number of roads were still unusable today.

Most of the streams swollen by three days of torrential rains in the south of France were subsiding today, but there was still risk of flooding along the Allier River, which received much of the runoff.

As the flooding decreased in the area, temperatures fell and up to 15 centimeters of snow was reported in the southern part of the Massif Central above 1,000 meters.

Mysterious Disease Wanes in Zaire, Sudan

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The mysterious green monkey disease that broke out in Zaire and the Sudan last month has apparently disappeared, the World Health Organization said Friday.

There have been no deaths from the disease since Oct. 16, when the total was 262 in Zaire and 59 in the Sudan, a WHO spokesman said, adding, "It obviously has waned, at least for the time being."

Series of Unauthorized Actions

Hua Said to Detail Crimes Of Mao's Widow to Politburo

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 31 (UPI)—China's new leader, Hua Guofeng, reportedly told a critical meeting of the Communist party Politburo recently that Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, had tried to increase her own power by a series of unauthorized actions, including an extraordinary weeklong interview with an American woman scholar in 1972.

According to the Hong Kong newspaper Ming Pao, Mr. Hua made his accusation against Miss Chiang to explain why he had ordered her and three other senior radical leftists arrested. The newspaper, a respected independent daily, said its account was based on documents that are being circulated in Canton to inform Communist party members about the sudden downfall of the four.

Ming Pao said that Mr. Hua had told the Politburo that when Mao found out about the interview with the American scholar, Roxane Witke, he was furious and it adversely affected his health. Mr. Hua reportedly said that Miss Chiang had used the interview to "establish a cult of herself" and betrayed party secrets to a foreigner.

Tampering Reported The Hong Kong newspaper reported that Mr. Hua also had caught Miss Chiang tampering with two of Mao's personal documents after taking them out of the Party Central Committee's archives.

There was no way to confirm the Ming Pao account. But analysts here believe it may, in fact, be at least partly what party members in China are being told to explain the arrest of the leftists.

Several of the charges in the Ming Pao account, including the one about the interview with the American scholar, have also been made in an official editorial last week or in wall posters in Peking. In addition, a Chinese official confirmed to foreign diplomats in Peking earlier that Miss Chiang had been attacked for the interview with Miss Witke, an associate professor at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

The analysts caution, however, that it is possible that these charges may only be a cover for the real reason why Mr. Hua and his allies among the veteran party bureaucrats and army commanders moved against Miss Chiang.

Ming Pao said that Mr. Hua and another Politburo member, Wang Tung-hsing, who was once head of Mao's personal body-

guards, also had made these other charges against Miss Chiang at the Politburo meeting on Oct. 7, the day after the arrest.

That Miss Chiang had sent documents and personal letters on two occasions to army units, allegedly to "ingratiate herself with the units and split the army."

Mao was said to have known of her "ambitions" and gave her a three-point order. It said she should make fewer public appearances, make fewer remarks on documents and should not organize her own "personal cabinet."

But Miss Chiang disobeyed the order and insisted on making a speech last year at the national conference on agriculture held at the Tachai Brigade, China's model farm unit. Her talk was said to be rambling and trivial, and so it was not published. This angered Miss Chiang, who later ousted the director of the Chinese press agency, Chu Mu-chin, and made him spend his time sweeping the floors at Tsinghua University in Peking, a center of her supporters.

On Sept. 3, a week before Mao's death, the Politburo members were worried about Mao's condition but Miss Chiang decided to go to Tachai again and on the way gave several lavish banquets.

On Sept. 8, the day before he died, Miss Chiang evidently returned from Tachai and insisted on moving Mao, despite advice from doctors. The newspaper did not specify where he was moved to or why. But the newspaper added that, as Mao lay dying, Miss Chiang was said to have constantly disturbed him by talking, and thus "Mao could not die in peace."

Petty and Squalid

The last two charges were also made in wall posters in Peking. Taken together, the charges seemed less serious than they did petty and squalid, presenting a picture of narrow-minded political intrigue at the pinnacle of power in Peking.

According to Ming Pao's account, which was said to have been provided by a Chinese traveler from Canton, Mr. Hua told the Politburo that Miss Chiang had provided Miss Witke with distorted and inaccurate information in their 1972 interview. In particular, Miss Chiang was accused of overstating her own role in the Cultural Revolution and underplaying that of Mao.



UPI. Tongsun Park in London.

South Korean Denies Role In Briberies

LONDON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Tongsun Park, the Washington-based South Korean businessman sought for questioning in the alleged bribery of U.S. congressmen, arrived in Britain yesterday and denied charges against him "most strongly."

Tongsun Park, 41, who flew from Tokyo to London via Moscow, has been a subject in the scandal involving at least 22 and perhaps as many as 90 U.S. congressmen said to be under Justice Department investigation for allegedly taking payments from South Korean agents in return for supporting legislation favoring the Asian nation.

"I understand that there have been some charges made against me saying that I was involved in questionable activities in the name of the South Korean government," he said at the airport. "I deny these charges most strongly," he said.

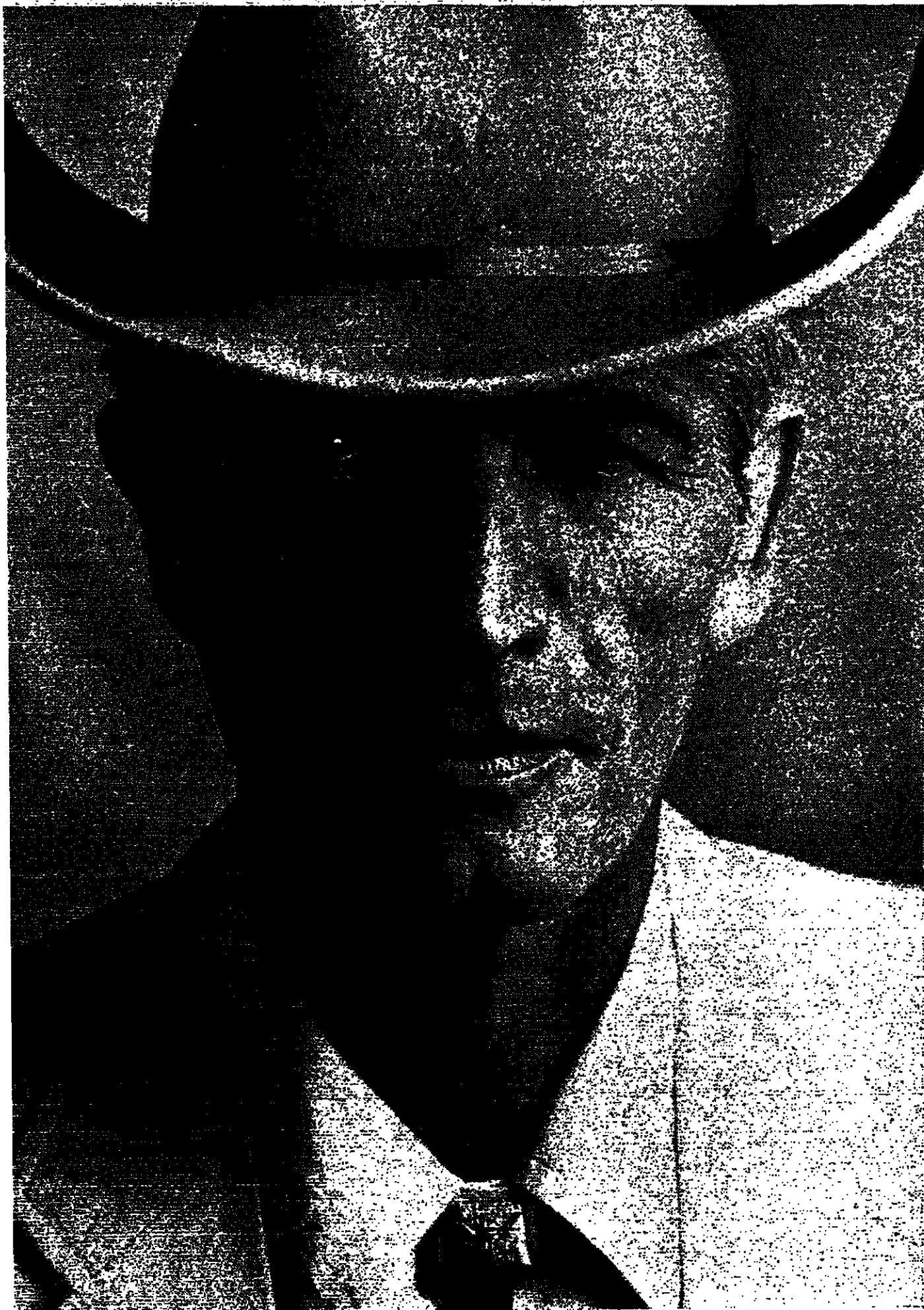
He said he gave no money at all to U.S. congressmen but was "too exhausted after a long flight" to go into any details.

"I hope that I can clear all of this up when I get to Washington and I am sure that there will be a happy outcome for everyone," he said.

Reports 'Preposterous'

SEOUL, Oct. 31 (UPI)—A high-ranking aide to President Park Chung Hee said Friday that the U.S. investigation to a payoff scheme allegedly ordered by South Korea's ruler was nothing but "a third-rate thriller."

Kim Kyong Won, the President's foreign-policy assistant, ridiculed reports on the scandal as "preposterous" and dismissed any prospect it could cause long-term harm to the U.S. relationship with South Korea.



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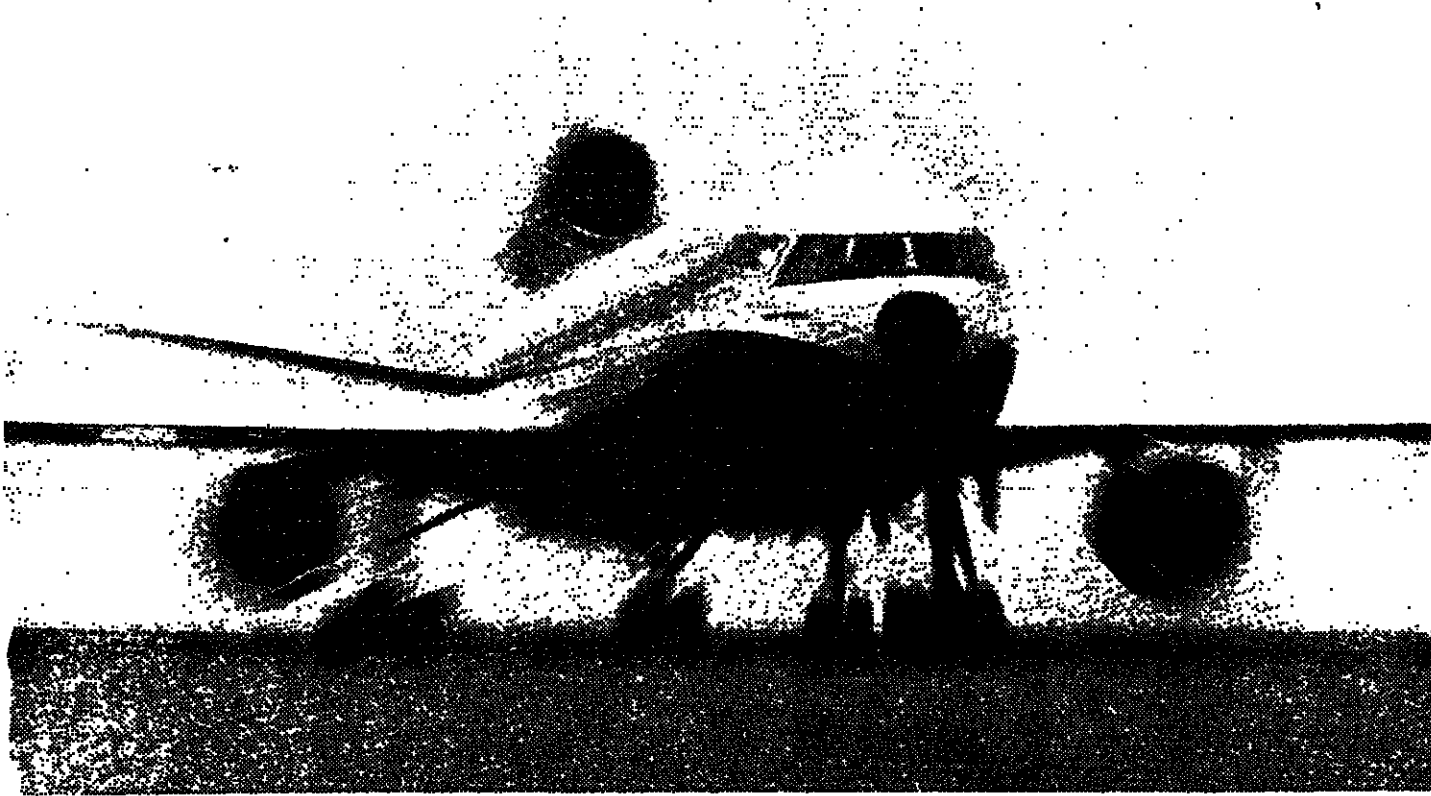
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Carter Is Trying to Capitalize On the Popularity of Mondale

By R.W. Apple Jr.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 31 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter has been making an unusual effort to capitalize on the popularity of his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota.

As he races from city to city in the big industrial states in the final days of his presidential campaign, the Georgian is emphasizing in almost every speech that he is part of a team, acting on the basis of poll data that show Sen. Mondale an asset to his candidacy and Sen. Robert Dole a detriment to President Ford's.

The new tactic, a follow-up to one of the main points made by Mr. Carter in the final television debate Oct. 22, is yet another effort by the Carter forces to generate the largest possible turnout of voters in what appears likely to be a relatively close election.

"Don't forget when you go to the polls on Tuesday that you are voting for a ticket," the Democratic nominee said at the Pittsburgh airport Wednesday night, adding that he had no doubt that Sen. Mondale "would make the greatest president."

2 Chosen Mates

At a senior citizens' breakfast Thursday morning, Mr. Carter spoke of the time "when Sen. Mondale and I are at the head of our government." In Cleveland, where he was introduced by his wife, Rosalynn, he complimented himself on having chosen her and on having chosen his running mate. Here in Erie, he said in his conclusion:

"If you prefer me to Gerald Ford, I know you'll prefer Walter Mondale to Bob Dole."

Even the new Carter television commercials, which have Sen. Mondale's name in letters almost as large as Mr. Carter's, reflect what an aide calls "the simple fact that, among Democrats es-

pecially, Mondale is probably the most popular of the four men on the national ticket."

Patrick Caddell, Mr. Carter's pollster, has discovered that the inclusion of the Minnesota senator's name in questions—that is, asking respondents whether they prefer Carter-Mondale to Ford-Dole—increases Mr. Carter's national standing by about 3 percentage points. A similar finding emerged in a survey by Louis Harris.

'Not Qualified'

Mr. Caddell said that after the vice-presidential debate, a plurality of voters agreed in a national survey with the proposition "Bob Dole is not qualified to be president."

In contrast to Mr. Carter, Mr. Ford has been making relatively little mention of his running mate during recent speeches in California and Pennsylvania. When he does mention Sen. Dole, it is usually in a brief reference to the "Ford-Dole ticket."

Even among Republicans, Sen. Dole has been under fire for having seemed too abrasive in his debate with Sen. Mondale, not only in his comments about "Democrat wars" but also in his critical remarks about Franklin Roosevelt, the League of Women Voters and Sen. Mondale's nervousness.

"That stuff may be fine on the stump, but it won't sell on television," commented a senior Republican official in Ohio.

Sen. Dole's stature has not been enhanced, in the view of most political analysts, by his attempts all last week to extricate himself from the controversy over "Democrat wars." In the view of the Carter camp, he has only compounded his difficulties.

Industrial States

According to several of his associates, Mr. Carter has felt for some time that his choice of Sen. Mondale, as contrasted to Mr. Ford's selection of Sen. Dole, could help the Democratic ticket in the pivotal industrial states. After the vice-presidential debate, the associates said, the Carter staff discussed ways of capitalizing on what they saw as an opening.

Then, in the third presidential debate, Mr. Carter was asked whether he could—as a newcomer to Washington—build a talented staff. The best evidence that he could, the candidate replied, was his choice of Sen. Mondale, adding that he had never heard Mr. Ford argue that Sen. Dole was the best-qualified man in his party to assume the presidency should the need arise.

Returning to that theme Wednesday, Mr. Carter said: "The one major decision that President Ford and I have had to make since our nominations was to choose our vice-presidential running mates. I searched the nation over and I had one thought in mind—to choose the one person who I thought would make the greatest president. I chose Walter Mondale and I think all of you know I made the right choice."

N.Y. Ordered To Hold Votes Mailed Late

By Linda Greenhouse

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—A federal judge has ordered the state's Board of Elections to preserve all overseas absentee ballots that arrive at local election boards after Election Day but are postmarked on or before Nov. 2.

Judge James Foley issued the order in Albany at the request of the U.S. Department of Justice, which is trying to insure that such ballots are included in final election results.

Under state law, ballots received after Election Day are not counted. However, the Justice Department contends that under federal law absentee ballots postmarked by Election Day must be counted.

The order by Judge Foley, chief judge of the U.S. District Court in Albany, was the outcome of a "friendly" suit brought by the encouragement of the Boards of Elections of both New York State and New York City. The boards wanted to grant the extension themselves, but did not have the legal authority to do so.

Late Delivery

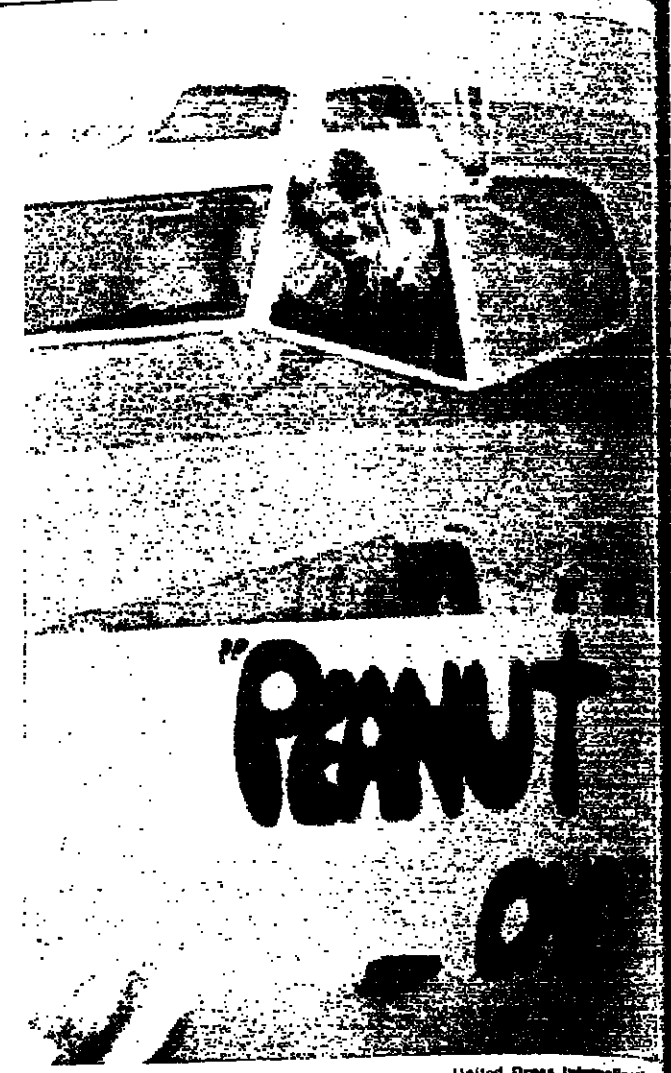
Hundreds of New Yorkers overseas who requested their absentee ballots in time either have not received them or received them too late to get them back to New York by Tuesday.

"This is a great thing for the Justice Department to do," Jeffrey Siger, a New York City lawyer representing several dozen New Yorkers in London, said. "It's a tremendous relief to all the people over there."

The Justice Department drew its authority to intervene from the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975.

A spokesman said the department had compiled the names of dozens of New Yorkers living in Canada, Western Europe and the Middle East who by late Thursday had not received their absentee ballots. He said it was apparent that these people would be disenfranchised unless the government acted.

The basic problem was this year's election calendar in New York, which left only seven weeks, an unusually short time, between the Sept. 14 primary and Tuesday's elections. In that time, the state's Board of Elections had to wait out challenges to the primary results before certifying the official ballot. The ballot was certified on Oct. 8, and the local boards then had to print and mail their ballots.



FLYING VISIT—Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter waving from his campaign jet, "Peanut One," as he arrived for rally in McAllen, Texas.

Carter Says Ford Is Using 'Last-Minute Political Tricks'

(Continued from Page 1)

reports suggesting that Mr. Ford might lose his home state, of Michigan, Mr. Carter disclosed through aides that he and his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale, will wind up their campaign tomorrow night in the President's backyard, in Flint, Mich.—a last-minute gesture of confidence, bravado, or a combination of the two.

In New Orleans, sitting on a car, Mr. Carter waved, smiled and blew kisses to well-wishers who jammed the sidewalks and hung out over wrought iron balconies along the narrow streets of the French Quarter to see his parade—a mini-version of the late-winter Mardi Gras festival, costumed marchers.

Although Republicans are counting on Louisiana to be a major crack in Mr. Carter's anticipated capture of Southern state electoral votes, Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards said the rally crowd (estimated by the Secret Service to be about 15,000) was the biggest political gathering he had ever seen in the city.

The crowds massed along the parade route were dotted with Ford-Dole signs, but the GOP fans were vastly outnumbered by

Carter supporters who brandished placards with messages ranging from "Jimmy's a Good Ole Boy" to "Cajun Four Carter" and "After Jimmy for President."

Mr. Carter drew all Louisiana's most prominent Democratic officials to his rally, to the appearance by Gov. Edwards was viewed as especially significant in light of Gov. Edwards' earlier coolness to Mr. Carter and his wife's open support of Mr. Ford.

Gov. Edwards was booed loudly by many in the crowd when he got up to speak but rapidly quieted down by asking how many planned to vote Democratic Tuesday and then shouting "The state will be in the Democratic column on Tuesday night."

In his speech, Mr. Carter made only passing reference to his announced plans to overhaul the tax system and relieve low-income and middle-income taxpayers by shifting more of the burden to corporations and the wealthy.

And he went out of his way to praise Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell L. Dicks, who joined him on the platform, for "working very hard with the Congress to stop a Republican administration from giving extra benefits to the corporations of our nation."

Mondale Cites Watergate

RIVER GROVE, Ill., Oct. 31 (WP).—Sen. Mondale yesterday accused his Republican opponents of failing Americans "at the crucial moment in American history" by supporting Richard Nixon in the Watergate scandal.

He accused Mr. Ford and his running mate, Sen. Robert Dole, of defending Mr. Nixon "right up to the dying moments of the Nixon administration."

Sen. Mondale's charges, made in an address to approximately 400 persons at a rally at Illinois College here, marked the second time in two days that he has cited Watergate as the main reason in his attacks of the GOP ticket.

Carter Church Bars Application By Black Cleric

PLAINS, Ga., Oct. 31 (AP).—Services at the Plains Baptist Church, of which Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter is a member, were canceled today when a black minister who had applied for membership was turned down by the church.

"The only thing I know is that our church for many years has accepted any worshippers who came there, and my own deep belief is that anyone who lives in our community who wants to be a member of our church, regardless of race, ought to be admitted," Mr. Carter told reporters after hearing of the cancellation while campaigning in Texas today.

"I know that the pastor agreed with me. I hope this will be the outcome of their problem in Plains. I don't know what happened."

The Rev. Bruce Edwards, who said the black minister's attempt to join the church was politically inspired, said the decision was made Tuesday at a meeting of the church's board of deacons, which voted to affirm a 1965 resolution which bars blacks and civil rights agitators from the church.

That resolution was passed over the protest of Mr. Carter and his family, said Mr. Edwards. He said the attempt by the Rev. Clennon King to join the church was "Republican politics" and said "I am sure it is an attempt by enemies of Gov. Carter to sabotage his campaign."

Ford Asks Voters' Prayers — Along With Their Ballots

(Continued from Page 1)

miles since he left Washington for Williamsburg, Va., and his final debate with Mr. Carter on Oct. 22.

Philadelphia Stop

Mr. Ford headed back North, for a brief stop in a Philadelphia suburb, after which he will concentrate his energies in the final 48 hours before the election in three states with a total of 87 votes—New York, Ohio and his home state of Michigan. It takes 270 electoral votes to win.

Last night, Mr. Ford attracted 20,000 persons to a shopping-mall rally in Bucks County, Pa., and a capacity crowd of 8,000 to another rally at the Syracuse, N.Y., Civic Center.

He repeated his familiar themes at both stops and continued to predict victory, telling the Pennsylvania rally that "our campaign has gathered momentum every day."

Throughout the day and into the night, Mr. Ford's voice continued to sound hoarse and raspy. His personal physician, Dr. William Lukash, said the President was drinking tea with honey and would inhale steam to ease the condition.

Making his last campaign appearance in Texas before the election, Mr. Ford stayed close to his themes, stressing national defense, calling for tax cuts,

especially for middle-income families, and implicitly asking the American people to compare Mr. Nixon's legacy with the Ford administration's accomplishments.

The President was sharply critical of Mr. Carter's proposals to cut the Defense Department budget, a point he first began stressing last week in Pittsburgh.

For the most part, the President steered clear of direct criticism of Mr. Carter and stressed his own accomplishments.

"When he took office, he said, 'America was divided, there was a great loss of confidence in our government, our country, our nation. America was having troubles.'"

"We put the ship of state on an even keel, we set a steady, commonsense course," he added.

Dole Is Confident

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 31 (AP).—The Republican vice-presidential candidate, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, said his remaining job before the election is to "rev up" supporters, criticize the opposition and to "stay out of trouble."

buoyed by recent polls showing GOP gains, Sen. Dole was campaigning in California—with its 45 electoral votes—at stops in Sacramento, Visalia, Bakersfield and Ontario.

"We're winning, we're winning," he told a rally in a San Jose neighborhood Friday. He displayed a copy of a newspaper bearing the headline: "Ford Leads in State."

It was based on a survey by pollster Mervin Field, who said President Ford has a 6-per-cent lead over Mr. Carter in California—48 to 40.

Chile Formally Quits Andean Market Pact

LIMA, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Chile yesterday formally announced that it had quit Latin America's Andean Pact common market.

Andean officials had been negotiating for months to accommodate Chile's demands for a more liberal market economy. The other Andean Pact members—Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia—had given Chile until yesterday to accept a special regime within the market.

Chile's decision to leave the pact was a blow to the group's efforts to create a free trade area in the region. Chile's departure was seen as a setback for the pact's goal of achieving economic integration among its members.

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Leaders of the U.S. Business Community Are Hoping for a Ford Victory in Tomorrow's Election

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT). What would a victory for Jimmy Carter mean for business and the economy? And what would a Ford victory mean? Such questions are being asked by the business community as it awaits the results of the presidential election tomorrow.

But for the longer run, it is not clear that the sharply contrasting business forecasts based on either a Carter or a Ford victory make much sense.

And during the first year of the new president's term, there is likely to be a number of differences in the amount of federal stimulus that a Democratic or Republican administration would put into the economy.

In the realm of monetary policy, neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Ford is likely to be a radical. Mr. Carter has indicated his desire for a more expansive monetary policy, but Mr. Ford is likely to be more conservative.

Mr. Carter has already indicated his desire for a more expansive monetary policy, but Mr. Ford is likely to be more conservative.

Some Caution

It is highly unlikely that Mr. Carter, if he is elected, would immediately try to force Mr. Burns out of office. With the economy's "puzzle" turning into "hell" and in danger of becoming something worse—a cautious president might hesitate to arm the business and financial world by a direct assault on the Fed leader.

Mr. Burns has withstood heavy administration pressures before. From Richard Nixon, who was then president, with the help of Charles Colson and other White House aides.

This is not to say that Mr. Burns' feet are planted in concrete. If the now laboring recovery seriously threatened to collapse, Mr. Burns probably would ease down interest rates and push a faster rate of monetary expansion than existing guidelines call for. This would be true whether Mr. Ford or Mr. Carter is in the White House.

However, if Mr. Carter is elected, he doubtless will press the Federal Reserve's monetary policy. And to degree, the Federal Reserve, like the Supreme Court, tends to follow the election returns—helped along by presidential appointments as well as imprecations. But Mr. Burns is not looking for a battle with Mr. Carter, even before the election, he has had some of Mr. Carter's advisers

that he believes he could work with the former Georgia governor as president. Mr. Carter might find a useful conservative ally in Mr. Burns on at least one key issue—the adoption of an incomes policy to restrain prices and wages.

Mr. Carter and his advisers have made it clear that they would, in the words of economist Walter Heller, "maintain and unchain" the Council on Wage and Price Stability, which has been depressed during the Ford administration.

On fiscal policy, Mr. Carter would be for greater stimulus than Mr. Ford, but it would be a good while before that stance could be translated into more public or private spending.

Mr. Carter would preside, in his first year, over a budget inherited from President Ford and the 48th Congress.

Mr. Carter hopes to put through some important social spending programs later, but he has promised a balanced budget by the last fiscal year of his four-year term.

Since Mr. Carter has also said that he would take a year to study tax reform, it seems unlikely that he would want to rush into tax cutting (needed to lubricate reform) soon after taking office. To be sure, if the economy were to deteriorate rapidly between the election and January, it is possible that Mr. Carter, egged on by his economists, would hurry into a tax cut as a quicker way of recharging the economy's batteries than trying to extract heavy (and budget-busting) expenditure increases from a reluctant Congress.

Mr. Ford might be just as prompt to ask Congress for tax cuts. He has already asked for his basic fiscal policy as being for more tax cuts—matched or partially offset by cuts in spending.

Over a period of time, Mr. Ford's combined fiscal policy of cutting both taxes and expenditures would be less stimulative than Mr. Carter's, but in the short run Mr. Ford could well forgo spending cuts and produce as much stimulus.

Republican spokesmen concede that Mr. Carter's greater fiscal and monetary stimulus might get the jobless rate down faster, but they insist that this would also generate more serious inflation. Sooner or later, they say, this would cause interest rates to rise and would hurt the stock and bond markets, curb investment and choke off economic growth.

Democratic spokesmen reply that a more stimulative policy would be scarcely more inflationary because there are so many unemployed workers and so much spare industrial capacity and because greater utilization of capacity would improve productivity.

Mr. Carter's economists contend that the United States is

not really an inflation-prone economy. Inflation here, they argue, has resulted from exceptional circumstances, such as wars or the Arab oil embargo and the world commodity boom of 1973-74.

But, they insist, the United States economy is recession-prone, especially when conservative, timorous Republican are

in control of the White House. Mr. Carter is likely to plunge hard into one area where he may consider he has a mandate—for manpower and job-creating programs.

Neither candidate appears to be paying much attention to the sector that many economists fear may pose the greatest threat—the world economy.

A widespread slowdown has developed in the major industrial countries. The British pound has been sinking like a rock. A huge balance-of-payments deficit hangs over the oil-importing countries—a deficit that private commercial banks are increasingly loath to finance, fearing that many debtor countries, both developing and developed, are over-

extended. The danger of massive defaults looms.

Ford administration is taking an extremely resistant line against providing extra monetary reserves to rescue international debtors—even through the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, let alone through bilateral aid.

A Carter administration would

probably be more responsive to the threat of a world monetary crisis. A more rapid growth policy in the United States might help stave off such a crisis by increasing the market for other countries' exports. Mr. Carter's economic policy makers would also be more likely to press West Germany and Japan for faster expansion than Mr. Ford's key

aides, especially Treasury Secretary William Simon, here. Many businessmen and stock-market investors are apparently prepared to be upset over the possibility of a Carter victory. However, as one corporate executive said, "Business prefers Republican presidents but grows all the way to the bank under Democrats."

Ford Has Narrowed Carter's Lead, Polls Show

(Continued from Page 1)

McGee of Wyoming and John Tunney of California and Republicans Glenn Beall of Maryland, Bill Brock of Tennessee, Robert Stafford of Vermont, Robert Taft Jr. of Ohio and James Buckley of New York, who also is endorsed by the state Conservative party.

Almost a Standoff

In the gubernatorial elections, the prospect is for a near-standoff. Republicans are favored to succeed Democratic governors in Delaware, Illinois and Vermont, while Democrats are expected to take over the state capitals in North Carolina and West Virginia. Montana and Washington are toss-ups.

The projections in the survey on the presidential race are backed with more than the usual number of cautions. As pollster George Gallup has pointed out, the volatility of this year's candidate standings is literally unprecedented in survey research history, and the proportion of voters who affirm no more than a "soft" commitment to either candidate is exceptionally high.

Late polls in several states found the number of undecided voters increasing, not decreasing—a reversal of the normal pattern in the closing days of a campaign.

Today's Iowa poll of the Des Moines Register-Tribune, for example, reported that 16 per cent of the Ford supporters and 18 per cent of the Carter supporters in that state told interviewers last week they might change their minds before Election Day.

The obvious wavering of millions of voters on a presidential choice makes highly uncertain how large the turnout will be on Tuesday.

Early predictions were that less than half the potential electorate might go to the polls, continuing a steady decline in voting participation from 1960 onward. But the number of absentee ballots cast in such states as Texas and Michigan has been a record and experts on voting behavior have begun to guess that the turnout may be higher than it was in 1972.

A large turnout nationally would almost certainly favor Mr. Carter, particularly if the increase was among blacks and other minorities—who are traditionally among the most diffi-

cult to get to the polls. Labor unions, civil rights groups and the Democratic party organizations have made unprecedented efforts to turn out their members for Mr. Carter. If he wins Tuesday, those organizations will be able to claim a large share of the credit.

Republicans, who have been equally avid in identifying potential Ford supporters through phone bank operations, concede that heavy turnouts in such closely contested states as Texas, Mississippi and South Carolina would deny Mr. Ford any prospect of victory.

The mere fact that Mr. Ford is in a challenging position as the campaign ends is a credit to his tenacity and the success of his basic campaign strategy of "making Carter the issue."

Peter Hart, a pollster for Democratic candidates, said his surveys have shown "the people are philosophically in tune with the Democrats in believing it is time for a change." Mr. Gallup reported that voters, by a 3-to-2 margin, rate the Democrats as better able to deal with the nation's top problems.

"The problem," Mr. Hart said, "is the translation of that belief to the candidacy of Jimmy Carter. Ford couldn't win the election on the basis of either his job rating from the voters or their belief about the prospects for the country if he remains President."

But Carter could lose it, on the basis of the doubts people have about him."

Robert Teeter, pollster for the Ford campaign, said the forces propelling the President's gains have stemmed from "the tremendous doubt about Carter's character." The Georgian was a newcomer to presidential politics this year, a man who won his nomination without significant help from traditional Democratic leaders. In the crucible of the fall campaign, his lead melted as voters' reservations about him increased.

The Ford strategy, developed immediately after he won a hard-fought battle to secure the Republican nomination from former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, was one of tightly controlled appearances—the "Rose Garden" campaign.

Mr. Teeter said that "except for the second debate, he [Mr. Ford] has been seen in public in his best light—not strident or stumbling."

While Mr. Carter's television ads continued to stress broad themes of competence, honesty and compassion, Mr. Ford's ads—in greater volume—focused on Mr. Carter's "soft" approach to the economy and his doubts about Mr. Carter.

The result has been that Mr. Carter's vote base has been shrinking toward his own home region, plus the few Northern states with strong Democratic electorates.

Of the 18 states The Post rates

safe or leaning toward Mr. Carter, 11 are in the South or border region: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Except for Oregon and Ohio, both of which are shaky for the Democrat, the only other areas rated in Mr. Carter's column are Democratic bastions: the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York and Rhode Island. The large Appalachian population in Ohio is a key to Mr. Carter's strength there, as is the Fundamentalist vote in Oregon.

The Ford base, on the other hand, reaches from the three states of upper New England and the bedroom communities of Connecticut and New Jersey, across the Midwest and the mountain states into California and Washington on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Ford is credited with a lead in only three Southern and border states—Louisiana, Oklahoma and Virginia—but he has overcome farm disaffection enough to be favored in all the farm states except Iowa and South Dakota, both rated toss-ups.

In many of the Ford states, his lead is narrow, and it would be surprising if some of them did not wind up going for Mr. Carter, just as the reverse is true for a few of the Carter states.

Delaware, which has voted for the winner of every presidential election since 1952, appears to be in Mr. Carter's column, while New Mexico—which has been on the winning side in every election since statehood in 1913—is reported leaning to Mr. Ford.

Two wire services last night released their own surveys of the 50 states, with both indicating more of an edge for Mr. Carter than The Post's rundown.

Humphrey Released From N.Y. Hospital

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey said yesterday that he is in better shape than expected after cancer surgery and is ready to win another six-year term in the Senate, where he will work to become majority leader.

The 65-year-old Minnesota Democrat was cheered by well-wishers as he left the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, where he underwent surgery Oct. 7 to remove a cancerous bladder. The hospital reported that Sen. Humphrey "has made exceptional progress."

The senator said his doctors "think I'm in better shape than I ought to be. I'm feeling fine and prepared to go back to the Senate if the votes come in right." He is expected to win reelection easily on Tuesday.

The Associated Press said Mr. Carter is leading in 22 states and the District of Columbia, with 295 electoral votes; Mr. Ford, in 14 states with 89 votes, and 14 states with 154 votes are rated toss-ups.

United Press International said Mr. Carter leads in 18 states and the District of Columbia with 220 electoral votes; Mr. Ford, in 16 states with 109 votes, and 16 states with 210 votes are toss-ups.



Sen. Hubert Humphrey leaving hospital.

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Reforming the Reforms

Then there was the one about the two sorority sisters in the Midwest who wanted to make a parachute jump while carrying a huge Ford-Dole banner, but who couldn't figure out how to make their venture legal under current campaign law. The anecdote was just one more in the series of high-lap-laps and guffaws that have come out of the effort of both parties to observe a new, strict and baffling set of injunctions concerning the raising and spending of money to elect a president. The parachute caper (the Republican campaign official the two young women consulted was himself constrained by the law from advising them, unless he wanted to pick up the parachute tab) can now take its place in the burgeoning anthology of campaign reform jokes. It approaches, but does not surpass, the pickle of the congressman in New York who was afraid that putting the names of Gov. Carter and Sen. Mondale on his campaign buttons would amount not to a statement of the ticket he is running with, but rather to an illegal contribution to the campaign of the other two Democrats.

What are we to make of all this? What lessons should be drawn from it concerning the worth of our painfully enacted campaign financing reform legislation? Lesson No. 1, it seems to us, is that the legislation itself could stand some reforming. This should not come as a surprise to anyone. In fact, given the sweeping nature of the law that was enacted in the wake of the campaign financing scandals of 1972, it is hardly surprising that this year's maiden effort to campaign within its confines should have presented the candidates with so many problems. 1976, in other words, can be regarded as a kind of test run of the reforms. A great deal has been learned about their imperfections and their unforeseen impact on the realities of campaigning itself. These things should not be viewed as a reason to overturn the law or as the necessary flaws of any reform. Rather they should be considered by the next Congress in relation to reforming the reforms.

There seems to be a gathering bipartisan consensus about the principal difficulties. And these add up to a single massive irony. It is that the attempt to limit severely the influence of "special interests" and big-

money donors on presidential campaigns and to make the campaigns themselves more dependent on the involvement of regular folk has, somehow, managed to diminish public participation in the campaigns—at least in the general election when the presidential campaign committees are supported entirely by federal funds. Bumper-stickers, buttons and other campaign paraphernalia that tend to stir up interest and generate activity have become too expensive to afford, given the limited amount of money available to candidates. The same is true of campaign literature, which includes speeches, position papers and other useful material that candidates can no longer afford to distribute except in the most stingy way. Fund-raising parties for the candidates have been proscribed; fund-raising for the national party committees does not seem so urgent. And the ban on private contributions to the presidential races has created endless tangles—of which the parachuting and button incidents are only two—that tend to discourage campaign initiatives.

Both parties, evidently, and the people who are working most closely with the two candidates feel the impact of these limitations and constraints. Both sides are also said to have been astonished at the degree to which public involvement dropped off with the removal of the need and/or right to engage in fund-raising. And there is also apparently an emerging consensus on raising the limit on contributions from \$1,000 to \$5,000, the theory being that no one in a multimillion-dollar presidential election is going to be "bought" for the larger amount.

It says something to us that, between them, the two parties this year will have spent over \$1 million merely to deal with the provisions of the new law. Part of that expenditure of course is a result of the law's unfamiliarity. But part of it is a result of the law's intricacy and its ambitious attempt to proscribe every abuse in the book. By attempting too much, it may be harming the election process in unexpected ways. You can believe, as we do, that on the whole the campaign financing legislation has been a good thing and still think Congress should make it its business to begin reforming the reforms in the next session.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Britain's Tough Choice

Prime Minister James Callaghan has warned the International Monetary Fund—and the United States and Britain's other principal allies—against trying "to force us into policies which would be so harmful to the economy that we would go into a downward spiral."

But this appears to distort for domestic political reasons what Britain is likely to be asked to do, as a condition for receiving the \$3.9 billion it seeks from the IMF. Essentially, the IMF is likely to insist that the Callaghan government live up to the very stabilization program it has already announced as being in Britain's own best interests.

This program includes three major goals: to keep the money supply from growing at no more than a 12-per-cent annual rate; to bring public sector borrowing down from 9 per cent of Britain's total domestic output to 6 per cent, and to keep in place through the coming year the government's incomes policy, which limits wage increases to 5 per cent per annum.

Those measures are not so harsh as to wreck the British economy. Indeed, they may be too mild to restore confidence in sterling, for the markets may conclude that, with inflation continuing or coming down very slowly, it is still too risky to continue holding pounds.

It does not seem credible that the IMF, under United States prodding, would—as reported by a British newspaper—have demanded that the Labor government devalue the pound to \$1.50 as the price of getting the \$3.9-billion loan. Both the IMF and the United States have abandoned the idea of a "right rate" for any currency, and in the midst of Britain's monetary crisis it would be foolhardy to try to peg sterling—and hand billions of dollars over to speculators willing to bet on a further fall of the pound.

If the British government wants to prevent the pound from continuing to fall, it must, at minimum, hold to the monetary and fiscal guidelines it has already announced. If that is not enough, Britain would have to choose between alternatives. One would be to take an isolationist line, including import controls (which would threaten to set off a round of trade restrictions by other countries) and troop withdrawals from the NATO command.

The other would be to let the exchange rate of the pound go, and hope that, by adhering to "sensible" fiscal and monetary policies over the longer run, the pound would ultimately stabilize at a level appropriate to Britain's real productive and export potentials. That route would involve dangers of ongoing inflation, depreciation, and withdrawal from Britain of funds for investment—and hence a continuing downward spiral in Britain's capacity to produce, unless Britain adhered to fiscal and monetary policies that were truly non-inflationary.

But has Britain the political will to do it? Even the moderate program to check inflation put forth by Prime Minister Callaghan has received a damaging rebuff from the majority of the executive committee of the Labor party, which voted this week to support a lobby fighting against public spending cuts proposed by the Labor government.

It is in the strong interests of the entire world monetary system—and the Western alliance—to help the British avoid either a swing to protectionism and isolation or a spiraling economic tornado: and the big loan through the IMF can help Britain buy a little more time. But only the British people and their government can take the steps that will halt the inflation that is the underlying cause of Britain's troubles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain's Creditors

Prime Minister James Callaghan... warned the International Monetary Fund and some of our key creditors that if they insisted on "too much deflation" both Britain's social cohesion and her contribution to the defense of the West, would be threatened. Taken in a strictly literal sense this is so blatantly obvious that one would not think it needed saying. The impression

which the Prime Minister conveyed though, whether deliberately or not, was that Britain's chief allies—they after all are meant when we talk of the fund—for some reason or another might wish to push Britain into a slump. Nothing, of course, could be further from the truth. Their one objective is to see a Britain restored to economic health as an essential partner of the alliance and a valuable market.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 1, 1901

PARIS.—A lead article in Figaro today warns the French and English press against indulging in periodical outbursts of enmity. Pointing out that the press now fulfills the duties formerly monopolized by diplomacy, which has much of its influence and prestige owing to the advances of democracy, the article concludes that the press has now more reason than ever to be responsible.

Fifty Years Ago

November 1, 1926

WASHINGTON.—One hundred of the country's labor leaders, headed by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, urge the election of a Republican Congress in a manifesto made public today. The manifesto said in part: "We urge the wage earners to elect a Republican majority to the Seventieth Congress, because of their policy on restrictive tariffs and immigration which has helped the American worker."



Reflections on the 1976 Campaign

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—We have looked down now in this presidential campaign to the two-minute warning—the television pause before the last trick plays at the end of the game.

It is a time for reflection, not primarily about Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter who are the accidents of our life, but about America and the civilization it must defend in the last years of the '70s—and about the ideals it will place before its own children and the world as we enter the last quarter of the 20th century.

The decisions of the American people in the presidential elections of this century give us very little assurance that they understood the great struggles between freedom and tyranny in the first two quarters of the century, or even knew how to defend their own vital interests until they were forced to do so.

Isolation?

The American people thought we could isolate ourselves from the world in the tragic civil war within Western civilization that led to the First World War and the emergence of Communist Russia.

They rejected Woodrow Wilson's dream of a new world order under the League of Nations, and gave us Warren Harding in 1920 as a presidential consolation prize. They thought they could "do business with Hitler" in the Second World War, even after the German breach of the Maginot Line and the threat to Paris, and were rescued from their folly only by the cunning of Roosevelt and the monumental stupidity of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

After all this and Nixon too, we have managed somehow to survive, but the crisis of Western civilization goes on. Britain, if you read the headlines, is now sinking into bankruptcy, Europe is becoming as a military and political force what it is in geographical reality—a little promontory on the continent of Asia—our own hemisphere is breeding itself into economic chaos from the Rio Grande to the southern tip of Argentina, and still we babble on about increasing the military budget to protect a hungry world.

It will take more than a man to reverse this slow drift of Western civilization into confusion, isolation, and defeat in the last quarter of this century. It will take a philosophy and a government that has enough gumption to define it, and enough common sense, energy, and power to restore the trust of the American people in their government—particularly to get the attention, if not the support, of the people of our country under 30, who are now more than half of our 215 million.

Beyond that, it is obviously going to take a new look at this country's economic and racial

problems in the Caribbean, in Mexico, and even in Canada. Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East and lately in South Africa has been helpful, but we have more illegal Mexicans in this country today—almost 10 million—than we have unemployed, and we are getting into more and more trouble even with our closest friends and neighbors in Canada.

Whether the human family keeps the ideal, if not the reality, of personal liberty and the freedom of the mind depends in large measure on what America does between now and the beginning of the 21st century.

Freedom

"Have the elder races faltered, do they drop and end their lesson over there beyond the sea?" Walt Whitman asked. Well, it is fairly obvious that the new world

now has to come to the rescue of the old and that if the "center" of Western civilization is to "hold," it must obviously be held in America.

As the world is new, we must think anew, Lincoln said, and at the two-minute warning in this campaign, I think this is the main argument for Carter. I don't know whether he has this vision of the future, but he clearly has the conviction of the American dream—anybody who has talked to him at length personally knows this—and he has energy and a chance to bring back the young and the rejected South.

In short, Carter offers the opportunity of something new for the future, and paradoxically something old in American life, which may be more essential to the salvation of our civilization than a bigger budget for the Pentagon.

"We later civilizations, we too now know that we are mortal," Paul Valery said in discussing "The Crisis of the Mind" in Western civilization.

"We had long heard tell of whole worlds that had vanished, of empires sunk without a trace, some down with all their men and all their machines into the unexplored depths of the centuries."

"We were aware that the visible earth is made of ashes, and that ashes signify something. Siam, Nineveh, Babylon were but beautiful vague names, and the total ruin of those worlds had as little significance for us as their very existence. But France, England, Russia—these too would be beautiful names. Luthania, too, is a beautiful name. And we see now that the abyss of history is deep enough to hold us all. We are aware that a civilization has the same fragility as a life."

The World and the White House

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The only good thing about the U.S. election as viewed from abroad is that one of the candidates has to lose. They have recently been hammering away at each other on matters of foreign policy that neither shows impressive evidence of understanding.

Quite obviously it is less a question of persuading nations overseas of the wisdom of one or the other on world affairs. The appeal is directed at ethnic minorities in the United States itself—because foreigners don't vote.

The old podrida cooked in the U.S. melting pot has been a matter of internal political concern since the mass emigrations from revolutionary Europe of 1849. In recent decades, however, the ethnic emphasis has shifted somewhat.

Neither Jerry Ford nor Jimmy Carter took the usual pre-convention tour of the three "T" league—Italy, Ireland and Israel. Nevertheless, Irish-American, Irish-American and Jewish-American sentiments are still carefully addressed although there is increased focus on Afro-Americans and Slavic-Americans.

Reckless

Ford and Carter each spoke recklessly on Eastern Europe. The President mixed up his footwork and his dental work when he said the area was not under Soviet domination. This was a boost for Carter until the ex-governor stuck his nose into the affairs of Yugoslavia, a country he was possibly not well acquainted with.

Ford has tried to extricate

himself from the mire of confusion he got stuck in when discussing Communist East Europe. But Carter has kept on recklessly making statements on subjects he is not yet versed in, like Yugoslavia and Ireland. He insists Yugoslavia is not important enough to U.S. interests to fight for although even the Italian Communists (who frighten him less than Ford) are worried sick about their neighbor's future after Tito dies.

Also, Carter has made serious threats about how he would apply a counter-embargo against any Arab oil embargo. If he becomes president and such a boycott starts, he might find it difficult to go it alone; yet it is sure that Western Europe or Japan wouldn't merely follow him along that course.

Innocent of Wisdom

All these arguments, often innocent of wisdom, puzzle more than amuse people overseas. But foreign lands have to postulate certain assumptions anyway. For example, a well-known chief of government recently observed to me: "I wonder if Moscow would prefer a Polish secretary of state to a German secretary of state. I doubt it." Of course he was referring to Zbigniew Brzezinski, one of Carter's chief foreign-policy counselors, and Henry Kissinger.

The chances are neither may be secretary next year regardless of who wins. The real worry abroad is that if Carter is the victor—regarded as likely by London's leading betting brokers—it will mean another shakedown cruise while a new U.S. president bones up on the rudiments of foreign policy.

After all, the only chief executives since Herbert Hoover who entered the White House with any advanced training in this arcane field were Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon. And many people forget that—although the former is not admired as a great president and the latter is condemned as an amoral one—in this realm both did well.

Does It Matter?

As Mr. Reston's column (IET, Oct. 21): "Does Casting a Vote Really Matter?" On Nov. 2, 1976, we Americans will get the government we deserve.

JOHN RAWSON, Montfort, France.

A Lutheran Bishop

Re the article "Hungary Easier on Catholics as Key to Relations with U.S." (IET, Oct. 9-10):

Murray Seeger errs when he identifies Bishop Zoltan Kalikly as a "Calvinist." Bishop Kalikly is head of the 480,000-member Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hungary. He is a member of the Commission on Church Cooperation of the Lutheran World Federation and is active in a number of inter-Lutheran and ecumenical activities.

CHARLES M. AUSTIN, Lutheran World Federation, Geneva.

South Korean Defense

The International Herald Tribune (Saturday-Sunday Oct. 30-31) carried a story about me when I was in a public office in 1974.

According to the Washington Post story which was edited in the IET, the less-informed readers must have been misled. The

reported story is not true and factual.

My self-imposed obligation to tell the readers about the true situation forces me to write this letter to you, as I am on the way home from Paris after having finished my official work of an international organization.

I was then not acquainted with John Nidecker, "a White House aide of the Nixon administration" at all, though one of the local political figures asked me to meet him in person. Incidentally, I had to refuse to meet him due to the pressure of work of public office which I held.

It was one Saturday afternoon, I recall, when Mr. Nidecker accompanied by a U.S. Embassy staff in Seoul visited me without any pre-arranged appointment at the Seoul Country Golf Club and inquired if they could see me, though briefly.

All Mr. Nidecker told me then at the golf club restaurant was nothing but that he wanted to acquaint himself with me. This was all that I know about Mr. Nidecker's visit to Korea and to me in 1974. Since then I had

Venezuela Takes a Look Around

By William Buckley Jr.

CARACAS.—Carlos Andres Perez, the President of Venezuela, is passionate about the subject about which almost every Latin American is passionate: national sovereignty. And of course no discussion of national sovereignty can go forward in any other context than the relation between a Latin American country and the United States. President Perez will wince as he recalls the American "intervention" in the Dominican Republic as lately as in 1965.

Does this mean that President Perez regrets the Monroe Doctrine?

No. The Monroe Doctrine was okay for back when it prevailed. In those days—in the early hours after liberation from European colonialism—the little republics of Latin America needed a helping hand from the colossus of the north. But now, the Monroe Doctrine is an anachronism. How can it be an anachronism if we have the colonization of Cuba going on before our very eyes?

Cuba

At the mention of Cuba, public officials of Latin America have considerable difficulty. The grand old man of Venezuelan democracy, Ramon Betancourt, is at once the political godfather of President Perez, and the liveliest enemy of Fidel Castro alive. It was Betancourt who was substantially responsible for the boycott of Castro by the Organization of American States. His hostility has not lessened. But sharing his sentiments about Castro, find it politically unsuitable to ventiliate that hostility, which is why they lean now toward the normalization of relations with Castro.

Perez is cagey in discussing the matter. What he is asked—would Venezuela do it, for instance, Castro proceeded to back a revolution in Jamaica, an international development at least as imminent as the Soviet disavowal of intervention in Yugoslavia. Well, President Perez would not intervene directly under any circumstances, non-intervention being the supreme commandment in foreign policy. On the other hand, any inchoate threat to Venezuela's own sovereignty would be "realistically dealt with." Well, if Castro, financed by the Soviet Union, should begin to extend his empire, for instance into Jamaica, and then hopelessly his way east along the Caribbean, skipping over, say, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic, would Venezuela sanction?

The President of Venezuela here clutches into the Aesopian mode. We begin to talk in terms of the "neutralization" of offensive powers. Questions about how exactly neutralization is effected are neither welcomed, nor answered.

New Variety

Carlos Andres Perez is a bright and sophisticated statesman of the new variety moving circumspectly, obligingly, always avoidingly, confrontation, even rhetorical.

Perez is conscious of the latent power of the Third World community. He is happy to work as an agent of that power. Venezuela, with its huge wealth, its optimistic democratic inclinations, is perfectly situated to act as something of a bridge between the Third World and the West. If such countries as Venezuela are detached from the Third World bloc, would it not mean that such countries as Libya and Iraq would take over the leadership of that bloc unopposed?

Venezuela, facing such problems as potential Castro expansionism, thinks in terms of pressures jointly exercisable alongside Costa Rica and Mexico. These require, in the opinion of the President of Venezuela, extreme care not to give the impression that Venezuelan foreign policy is in any sense an instrument of American foreign policy: this would blow the whole operation, leaving policy exposed to the criticism and even the ridicule of the left.

Venezuela, with its triumphant victory over its local left-totalitarians (the Communists and their fellow travelers achieved less than six per cent of the vote the last time around), is cocky, perhaps even complacent about the threat of Caribbean Communism. An American observer is forced to reserve judgment. It wasn't, after all, Venezuelan foreign policy that created Fidel Castro.

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Rich and Poor Countries Share Trend

Birth Rates, Hunger Slow Growth

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 31.—Falling birth rates and fewer deaths from hunger slowed global population growth to the point where a billion of world population by the year 2000 is no longer anticipated, according to the World Research Institute.

By 2000, the world's four most populous countries, China, the United States, India and Pakistan, will have slowed their growth rates, according to the World Research Institute.

Institute is based in Washington and is funded in part by the U.S. State Department.

Dr. Brown, an agronomist, said that the rate of world population growth reached an all-time high about the

beginning of his decade and then began to subside. In 1970, the number of humans grew by an estimated 1.9 per cent annually, or 68 million based on the world population of 3.56 billion. The most recent data show a marked decline since then to 1.64 per cent in 1975, or 64 million out of 3.82 billion.

The slowing of population growth was concentrated in three regions—Western Europe, North America and East Asia. The growth rate fell by almost one-half in Western Europe and by a third in North America and East Asia.

East Europe Rates Up
The few that still have rising birth rates are mostly in Eastern Europe, where the governments recently adopted policies encouraging births, reversing long-standing declines in population growth.

The dramatic drop in the birth rate of China from 1.85 per cent in 1970 to 1.18 per cent in 1975 was the most rapid of any country on record, the report says. China's current population was estimated by the institute to be around 923 million, a fifth of the world's population.

Dr. Brown says China's performance should come as no surprise: the comprehensive Chinese effort focuses not only on increasing family planning services, including abortion, but also upon reshaping economic and social policies to encourage small families, and on an intensive public education campaign extolling the benefits of smaller families.

In the United States, the report continues, the expected upturn in birth rates in this decade, when the children of the postwar baby boom entered their reproductive years, has not materialized. Instead, the population growth rate declined by a third, from 0.9 to 0.6 per cent between 1970 and 1975, and the decline is continuing in 1976.

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SEARCHING—A Sakata, Japan, resident picking in the ruins of his home, one of the more than 1,000 buildings destroyed Friday in a fire in the city in northern Japan. More than 3,500 persons were left homeless, but no deaths had been reported from fire.

Airlines Allowed to Keep Fares At High Rate on Atlantic Route

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—A federal judge has agreed to stay a decision by President Ford that would have prevented international airlines from maintaining the higher fares that they wanted on Atlantic flights this winter.

The decision Friday by U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch means the airlines will be able to put the higher fares into effect tomorrow so long as they file the necessary papers with the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board before that time.

Judge Gasch's order stayed the effectiveness of the President's order until Thursday. The judge scheduled a hearing at that time to decide whether to issue a permanent order.

The airlines traditionally charge their highest fares in summer, medium-priced fares during the fall and spring seasons and the lowest fares during the winter. However, the airlines flying the Atlantic were not able to agree

among themselves what fares to charge this winter.

They therefore sought to continue the fall fares throughout the winter season.

Thailand Reinforcing Outpost Under Attack

BANGKOK, Oct. 31 (AP).—Reinforcements were being rushed to a remote defense outpost in northeastern Thailand to help fight off an attack by Communist insurgents in which eight government soldiers have been killed and a helicopter has been damaged, authorities said today.

The clash, which started two days ago, is taking place in Loel Province, 275 miles northeast of Bangkok, in an area infested with Communist guerrillas. Authorities also reported continued fighting between insurgents and border police 350 miles north of Bangkok, but no details were available.

Foreign Control Dwindling

Nigeria Is Moving to Increase 'Indigenization' of Companies

By John Darnton

LAGOS, Oct. 31 (NYT).—In an effort to wrest control of the economy from foreign hands, Nigeria has embarked upon a stepped-up policy of forcing foreign-owned companies to increase Nigerian ownership.

The policy, called "indigenization" or "Nigerianization," has caused an outcry from international businessmen, who assert that it will discourage the flow of investment capital to what is the biggest, most profitable marketplace in black Africa.

A major bank, Citibank, has already decided to pull out rather than accede to the government demands. It is in the process of liquidating a loan and lease portfolio amounting to \$80 million.

Other foreign banks have decided to remain, at least temporarily, by selling a required 60 per cent of their equity shares to the Central Bank of Nigeria at the beginning of this month, the deadline set by the government for the banks to act.

Profit Motive

The federal military government, for its part, has gone to great lengths to assuage the fears of foreign investors. It is not nationalizing the businesses, it points out, but merely increasing the proportion of ownership by Nigerians in order to become master in its own house. A handsome profit can still be made, it says, by those who follow the rules.

In embracing indigenization, the government has been influenced by the need to place control of the Nigerian economy squarely in the hands of Nigerians and to insure that Nigerians are the main beneficiaries of the resources of their country," said Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the head of state, in a broadcast on June 28.

Throughout much of black Africa, there is a trend toward "Africanization" of the management or ownership of key industries, but nowhere is it as pronounced as in Nigeria, whose gross national product is equal to that of all the other black African nations combined.

As spelled out in a white paper issued by the government in July and soon to be legislated in a military decree, the indigenization is a radical extension of an effort started in 1972 under the regime of Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

Failure Is Cited

That effort largely failed, according to a report by an Industrial Enterprises Board set up last November by the more nationalistic military regime that

custodian Gen. Gowon in July of last year.

Under the provisions of the white paper, the categories for Nigerian ownership are broader and the amount of ownership greater than under the Gowon decree for indigenization. There are now three categories. The first, 100-per-cent Nigerian owned, ranges from cosmetics manufacture to film distribution and covers a wide scope of businesses. The second, to be 60 per cent Nigerian owned, includes banking, insurance, mining, fertilizer production, pulp and paper mills, plantation agriculture, cement manufacture, construction industries and large-scale department stores and supermarkets. Any foreign enterprise not in these two categories falls automatically into the third, which calls for 40-per-cent Nigerian ownership.

The businesses have until December, 1978, to meet the deadline. In drawing up the white paper, the government softened somewhat the recommendations of the board.

The banks, however, were the sole exception to the two-year deadline. They had until Oct. 1 to achieve 60-per-cent indigenous equity participation—a date that was set, Gen. Obasanjo said in his broadcast, because of the "critical nature of banking institutions to the success of the indigenization effort and indeed the health of the Nigerian economy."

The largest banks here, Barclays International and Standard and Chartered, agreed to increase Nigerian equity—already more than 40 per cent—to 60 per cent. The U.S. banks were 100-per-cent foreign owned.

Chase Manhattan sold 60 per cent of its equity shares at 1.24 naira, or almost \$2 a share. Under the arrangement, the federal military government will control three of the five seats on its board, including the chairmanship. The bank will continue to operate under its

State-by-State Checkoff Shows Close Race for White House

WASHINGTON (WP)—Here is a state-by-state glance at Tuesday's U.S. elections as compiled by The Washington Post. It gives the chances in the presidential contest, plus how things look in the governors and Senate races and some of the more important battles for House seats. Figure after the state name is its electoral vote.

The East

Connecticut (8)

Resistance to Carter among both Italian Catholics and some liberals propelled Ford into a 7-point lead in a GOP poll two weeks ago, and the state was all but written off at that time by the Carter headquarters in Atlanta. But the Democratic registration lead is up by 32,000 in the past year and labor is making a massive effort to turn out the vote, so some veteran local observers still put it in a tossup category.

The loss of any coastal help for Democratic challenger Gloria Schaffer, the secretary of state, erases whatever worries Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R) had about a second term. He's been heavily favored from the start. No change is expected in the House delegation.

Delaware (3)

Republicans have been looking for a sweep of major races in Delaware, but the presidential contest appears to be very close. A Wilmington News-Journal poll in mid-October gave Carter a 5-point lead and both sides say the size of the turnout could determine the race in a state that has voted for the winner in every election since 1892.

Gov. Sherman Tribbitt (D) is trailing Rep. Pierre S. (Pete) duPont by a 2-to-1 margin in the same poll and duPont is rated a sure winner. The lead has increased in the Senate race between incumbent William V. Roth Jr. (R) and Wilmington Mayor Thomas Maloney (D), but Roth appears to be holding a comfortable lead. The race for the House seat vacated by duPont is considered a tossup.

District of Columbia (3)

Say Carter and make it emphatic. There is just no suspense here.

Maine (4)

Traditionally independent, Maine voters appear to be leaning Republican this year. Ford edged ahead of Carter by 2 points for the first time last week in a series of polls by the Bangor Daily News, and has the endorsement of Gov. James Longley, an independent. It is still close, but Democrats are worried.

There's also some nervousness about Sen. Edmund Muskie (D), challenged by Robert Monks (R), a wealthy businessman and former state energy commissioner, who has run the most expensive TV campaign the state has ever seen, blaming Muskie for Maine's worsening economic problems. But observers still rate Muskie the favorite.

Maryland (10)

Carter's lead in Maryland, long considered one of his safer states, has dropped to a shaky 5 percent, according to a statewide poll taken after the last debate and published Friday by the Baltimore Sun. That would normally put the state in the tossup category, but Republicans virtually abandoned hope some weeks ago and Ford has not campaigned here.

In the Senate race, Rep. Paul Sarbanes (D) of Baltimore is almost universally expected to defeat Sen. Glenn Beall (R) with independent Bruce Bradley bringing up the rear.

Democrats expect to hold Sarbanes' House seat with Baltimore Councilwoman Barbara Mikulski (D).

Massachusetts (14)

The only question on the statewide races is the margin for the governor and for Sen. Edward Kennedy (D), a clutch for reelection over Republican businessman Michael Robertson.

Republicans are concentrating on one House race, where Rep. Robert Drinan (D), the Jesuit priest who has won three straight squeakers, faces a strong opponent in Arthur Mason (R), a Brookline lawyer with unusually good connections to top-level GOP officials. The race is rated a tossup.

New Hampshire (4)

This state did well by both Ford and Carter in the primaries last March, but signs are it is reverting to its normal conservatism now, with the President out front. Both Reagan and Ford leaders are backing the GOP ticket.

Controversial Gov. Meldrim Thomson (R), seeking a third term, has made peace with party moderates by endorsing Ford and is favored to defeat Harry Spanos (D), former party leader in the state Senate.

New Jersey (17)

From a once-solid lead of 15 points, Carter has slid to the point where he could lose New Jersey on Tuesday. Constant feuding between state Democratic factions and the out-of-state Carter coordinators has hampered organizational activity, and Re-



Daniel Patrick Moynihan running in New York.

publicans have capitalized on the situation to give Ford a chance in the eighth-biggest state.

Sen. Harrison (Pete) Williams (D) faces no threat from underfinanced and unknown David Norcross (R).

New York (41)

Late polls have eased the Democrats' worry that Carter might lose New York, which their nominee has carried in three of the last four elections. Surveys for Newsday, The New York Times and the New York Daily News have put Carter ahead, the last of them by a 6-point margin. Ford has spent much of the week-end in a blitz of the state, but with Eugene McCarthy barred by the courts from a place on the New York ballot, the odds against Carter's losing the state seem heavy.

The same surveys give a stable lead of 5 to 10 points to Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) over Sen. James Buckley (Cons.-R). The former United Nations ambassador has rallied from a slump with the help of an expanded television campaign, and appears to have a solid advantage.

Pennsylvania (27)

Democrats have been discouraged about the inability of Carter, who won a major primary victory, to assemble the ingredients of a winning campaign despite repeated visits since Labor Day and an economic situation worse than that of most states. He has been plagued by factional problems, including a very tenuous truce with Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo (D), the target of Carter attacks during the primary. But Republicans say Ford has been able to take only minor advantage of Carter's troubles, and claim no more than an even contest in the state.

In the race for the seat of retiring Senate minority leader Hugh Scott (R), both parties' private polls two weeks ago showed Rep. H. John Heinz 3d (R) opening a narrow lead over Rep. William Green (D), thanks in part to a television blitz fueled by Heinz's \$1.5 million in gifts to his own campaign. But Green has made effective use of the spending issue, at the same time cranking up his own answering television barrage, and the race is moving back to a tossup.

Rhode Island (4)

Normally one of the most Democratic states in the nation, Rhode Island, with its heavy Catholic population, has been cool to Carter who has not bothered to campaign there since losing the primary last June. Nonetheless, a recent poll puts Ford 9 points behind, and the betting is that unemployment and trading will give Carter a narrow win.

Gov. Joseph Garrahy (D), a non-controversial figure, is expected to win the gubernatorial battle from James Taft (R), the aggressive mayor of Cranston, in a serious factional fight in the Democratic party could cause Garrahy problems.

Vermont (3)

Ford has been favored here, but a mid-October Vermont Opinion Research poll gave the President only a 2-point lead, and Carter has had his "Peanut Brigade" of Georgians working the state. At best, a narrow win for Ford is now foreseen.

In the gubernatorial race, the same poll says State Rep. Richard A. Snelling (R) has moved ahead of State Treasurer Stella Hackel (D), a conservative who had a tough primary fight and has been repudiated by prominent liberals in her own party. Snelling is now favored.

On the other hand, Sen. Robert Stafford (R) has come perilously close to an upset at the hands of Gov. Thomas Salmon (D) in a race whose name-calling has come as a shock to Vermonters, accustomed to much gentler contests. Stafford's incumbency gives him a slight edge, but Republicans concede it is very close.

West Virginia (6)

Carter appears headed for an easy victory, part of a Democratic sweep of 1984 proportions. John D. (Jay) Rockefeller 4th (D) could win a 2-to-1 victory over ex-Gov. Cecil Underwood (R) in his comeback from defeat four years ago at the hands of

retiring Gov. Arch Moore (R). Sen. Robert Byrd (D) is unopposed.

The Midwest

Illinois (26)

Carter has been fading steadily in the Chicago Sun-Times straw poll, which has a fine record of historical accuracy. Saturday, Ford, who had begun the race 10 points behind, overhauled Carter, 48.7 to 48.0, with Eugene McCarthy taking 1.3 percent. Republicans say their private polls show the same trend and believe Ford will win this key state. As usual, Democrats say Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley will deliver enough votes to win if the race is really that close.

The same poll gives James Thompson (R), 40, a former federal prosecutor, a 2-to-1 lead over state Secretary of State Michael Howlett (D) in the race for governor. Howlett had Daley's help in beating Gov. Dan Walker (D) in the primary, but he is beyond rescue by anyone now.

Indiana (13)

Ford overcame Carter's early lead during September, then slipped back a bit after the resignation of Hoosier Earl Butz as secretary of agriculture, but now seems to have moved ahead to stay in this normally Republican state. His margin is not large, however, and Democrats hope their successful registration drive may yet key an upset.

Republicans look for a strong state ticket to help Ford. Gov. Otis Bowen (R) is a heavy favorite for reelection over Secretary of State Larry Conrad (D). Former Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar (R) continues to lead Sen. Vance Hartke (D), who barely survived a primary challenge from Rep. Philip Hayes (D) and has been trailing in his race from the start.

Democrats gained five House seats in Indiana in 1974 and will be hard-put to hold all of them.

Iowa (6)

Carter is hanging tough in this state, which has gone Democratic only once in the last six presidential elections. Farm issues and a strong organization going back to last January's Iowa caucuses work in Carter's favor and make Iowa anything but safe for Ford. The Des Moines Register poll shows it a tossup.

Kansas (7)

Ford, strengthened by the choice of Kansas Bob Dole as his running mate, has been running anywhere from 7 to 17 points ahead in recent polls. The state's polls in October, and earlier GOP nervousness about a farm revolt appears to have ended.

The key House race pits Rep. Martha Keys (D) against Ross Freeman (R), a Topeka businessman. Keys won an upset victory in 1974, subsequently was divorced and has married her Ways and Means Committee colleague, Rep. Art Jacob (D-Ind.). The issue of alleged "divorced loyalty," though not raised explicitly by Freeman, puts the district in extreme jeopardy for the Democrats.

Michigan (21)

Democrats are encouraged by a big registration boost, record absentee voting and a mid-October Detroit News poll showing Carter within 2 points of Ford. Republicans concede the trend has been to Carter, but count on Ford's final appearances today to clinch a narrow victory for the home-state boy.

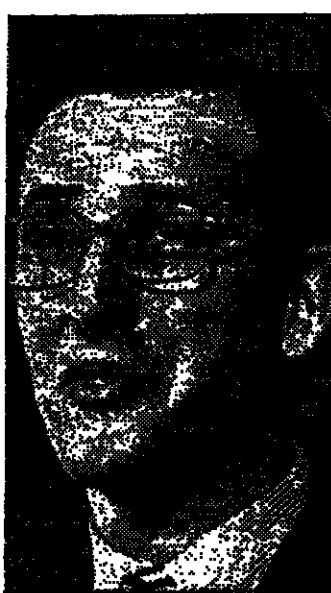
The race for the seat of retiring Sen. Philip Hart (D) between Reps. Donald Riech (D) and Richard Riech (R) is also tight. Riech has been plagued with stories in the News recounting details of an extramarital love affair and a financial dispute with his former wife, and his lead has dropped to 1 point in a recent poll. But he has been back on the newspaper campaign and the young Flint congressman, who switched from Republican to Democrat a few years ago, may have a slight edge on his indefatigable campaigning.

The House seat vacated by Sen. George Brown (D) is being contested by Rep. James O'Hara (D), beaten by Riech in the Senate primary. Several incumbents face tough races, among them Democrats Richard Vander Veer (in Ford's old district) and Bob Carr, and Republicans Garry Brown and Philip Ruppe.

Minnesota (10)

With native son Walter Mondale on the ticket, Carter bought some insurance in Minnesota and figures to win the state by at least 10 percent, with former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota polling considerably less than that as an independent candidate.

Republicans are saying Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D), recovering from bladder cancer surgery, owes the voters a candid assessment of his long-term health prospects. But his unknown GOP opponent, Gerald Brekke, a professor, is not trying to exploit



John D. Rockefeller 4th trying again.

Humphrey's illness, and the veteran is regarded as a cinch. No change is expected in the House delegation, except the replacement of retiring Rep. Joseph Karth (D) with St. Paul teacher Bruce Venbo (D).

Missouri (12)

The state is still a battleground, with late visits from both presidential candidates, but Carter rates a narrow edge. A late October St. Louis Globe-Democrat poll gave him a 5-point lead, with 3 percent for Eugene McCarthy. Gov. Christopher Bond (R), who neglected his own race to try to help Ford, was jolted by the same poll showing that Joseph Tensdale (D), a former Kansas City prosecutor, had climbed within 6 points of him. But Bond is still favored.

Attorney General John Danforth (R) is on his way to a landslide victory over ex-Gov. Warren Hearnes (D) for the seat vacated by Sen. Stuart Symington (D), giving the GOP one of its surest Senate pickups.

Nebraska (5)

Mr. Ford is running far in front, leading by 17 points in an early October poll, in the state where he was born and which has gone Democratic for president only once since 1896.

The shocker is the Senate race, where Omaha Mayor Edward Zorinsky, who switched from the GOP to the Democrats last year in order to run, is in a very close battle with Rep. John McCollister (R). McCollister has been the heir apparent to retiring Sen. Roman Hruska (R), but Zorinsky is also a conservative (he avoided appearing with Mondale on the latter's visit to Nebraska) and is a strong campaigner. An Oct. 10 Omaha World-Herald poll put Zorinsky 10 points ahead, but McCollister has counterattacked on his rival's labor support and most rate the race a tossup.

North Dakota (3)

Lowered wheat and sugar beet prices are a worse problem for Ford than Carter is, and recent administrative actions to help the farmers were an acknowledgment of the farm-state problem. But most observers rate Ford a narrow favorite in a state which has gone Republican all but once since 1960.

Gov. Arthur Link (D) is favored to turn back a strong challenge from Richard Eldin (R), a member of the state Public Service Commission.

Sen. Quentin Burdick (D) has no problems with his challenger, state Sen. Robert Stroup (R), and Rep. Mark Andrews (R) is a cinch for reelection.

Ohio (25)

The fascinating struggle here could be a key to the election. The Columbus Dispatch, published Sunday, gives Carter a 49-to-42-per-cent lead, with McCarthy drawing 5 percent, a highly encouraging result for the Democrats. A private Democratic poll showed Carter only 2 points ahead last week. Carter has held unusual strength in small-town and rural Ohio, whose Appalachian migrants helped him to a vital primary victory, but Ford is running better than most Republicans in Cleveland, and anti-abortion sentiment helps him in Cincinnati. Democrats and labor are working with rare unity on their get-out-the-vote effort, and Sen. John Glenn (D) is helping in the small towns. But the state GOP organization is all out for Ford, and the President is coming back today for a final try. Call it a tossup, and watch it closely Tuesday night.

Sen. Robert Taft Jr. (R) is lagging in his Jacksonville contest with ex-Sen. Howard Madsenbaum (D), trailing by 8 points in a private Democratic poll and by 6 points in the Dispatch poll.

South Dakota (4)

George McGovern could not carry his own state of South Dakota in 1972, but Carter may do it this year. Drought and farm discontent plus the personal popularity of both members of the Democratic ticket could make this the second time since 1940 the state has gone Democratic. But Republicans report growing support for Ford

in the cities and the late rallying of backers of Ronald Reagan, who won the GOP primary. Both sides claim a narrow lead, and say the race will be won with 53 per cent of the vote. The two Republican representatives appear safe.

Wisconsin (11)

Ford is showing unusual strength in the Milwaukee area and Carter is benefiting from voter disaffection in farm counties, so the race looks very close. McCarthy could take 5 to 10 per cent of the vote in liberal Madison, and that could be enough to tip the state to Ford.

Sen. William Proxmire (D) is rated a sure winner over his opponent, former state Rep. Stanley York (R). The most embattled incumbent is freshman Rep. Alvin Bladus (D). Rep. Robert Cornell (D), another freshman and a Jesuit priest, is now favored in his rematch with ex-Rep. Harold Froehlich (R).

The West

Alaska (3)

A mid-October Anchorage poll gave Ford a 15-point lead in that normally Republican city, which casts about 40 per cent of the state's vote. Democrats say the margin will be cut by the "rush vote," and foresee a close race after Carter documentaries have been seen by TV viewers. But Alaska has been Republican in three of four elections since statehood, and the odds favor Ford.

Rep. Donald Young (R) is rated a cinch over his cancer-stricken Democratic challenger.

Arizona (6)

The Democratic presidential nominee hasn't carried Arizona since 1948, and this does not seem to be the year. Carter is trailing Ford by 6 to 8 points in October polls, barely breaking even in liberal Tucson and losing in Phoenix.

Democrats now count on gaining the Senate seat, with Dennis DeConcini (D), 39, a former district attorney from Tucson and political moderate, rated 5 to 14 points ahead of Rep. Sam Steiger (R) in various polls. Steiger still suffers from his bitter primary with Rep. John Conlan (R) for the nomination to succeed retiring Sen. Paul Fannin (R).

Democrats have a good chance in at least one of the two House districts vacated by Steiger and Conlan. House minority leader John J. Rhodes (R) and Rep. Morris Udall (D) are strong favorites to hold their seats.

California (45)

The trend in California points to a Ford win, but neither side is claiming or conceding it. Both men began from weak bases here: Carter lost every county in the primary to Gov. Jerry Brown (D), while Ford carried only two counties against ex-Gov. Ronald Reagan (R). But in four successive polls by Mervin Field, Ford has moved up from 33 to 40 to 44 to 46 per cent, while Carter has dropped from 53 to 44 to 43 to 40 per cent.

Two weeks ago, Carter belatedly asked two of Brown's top organizers to try to save the state, in conjunction with Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers, an earlier ally. But Republicans here traditionally have won the close races, where organization makes the difference, so Ford rates a narrow edge in what, for him, is a must state.

The strange contest, between Sen. John Tunney (D) and 70-year-old S. I. Hayakawa, former president of San Francisco State University, is rated a tossup by both parties and by the polls, with Tunney still unable to stem heavy Democratic defections to the conservative semantist. The final Field poll gave Tunney a 46 to 43-per-cent lead, with 12 per cent still undecided.

In the House races, there are several possible switches. Rep. Burt Talbot (R) may be the most vulnerable incumbent, while three Democrats, Reps. Robert Leggett, Mark Hammarford and Jim Lloyd, face challenges of some seriousness. There is also a close battle for the seat vacated by Rep. Alphonso Bell (R).

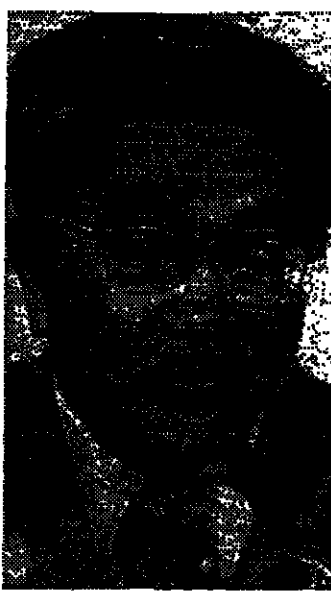
Colorado (7)

Ford rates a definite edge in Colorado, despite the fact that Democrats have given Republicans a hard time in recent state races. Carter never panned long enough to build a base in this state.

Hawaii (4)

Despite the huge Democratic registration edge and a Carter lead of 17 points in one early poll, Republicans sensed a chance for an upset and slipped in \$50,000 for a late TV blitz. Hawaii has not seen Carter, but the Democrats have carried the islands in every election since statehood, except 1972, and a late poll by local Democrats said the situation looked safe.

In the battle for the seat of retiring Sen. Hiram Fong (R), Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D) is favored over ex-Gov. William Quinn (R). Matsunaga won the primary handily, but Republicans see possible voter resistance to



S. I. Hayakawa on a sea-saw.

having the governorship and both Senate seats in the hands of Japanese-American Democrats. The GOP also hopes to pick up the House seat; Matsunaga is vacating, but the Democrat is lavishly financed.

Idaho (4)

Ford has widened his lead over Carter with each debate, claiming a 15-point advantage in a mid-October Boise Statesman poll. The Playboys interview hurt Carter among Mormon voters.

One House seat is safely Republican and the other would be won if not for Rep. George Hansen's (R) penchant for trouble.

Montana (4)

Ford holds a slight lead in Montana, despite Democratic efforts to use the wheat embargo issue against him. Carter's support of handgun registration and the cultural remoteness of a Georgia peanut farmer work against him.

The gubernatorial battle between Gov. Thomas Judge (D) and Attorney General Robert Woodahl (R) has developed into a wild affair. Woodahl was found in contempt of the state Supreme Court last week for talking in his campaign about pending prosecutions of state workers' compensation fund officials. Earlier, newspapers had reported he used a strong and potentially addictive drug for migraine headaches, and then disclosed that the report had come from a Judge campaign official, who had obtained confidential hospital records from a part-time reporter. Before that, Judge was on the defensive about the source of \$94,000 in 1972 election funds which he had failed to report. Judge is favored, but no one knows how the voters will react to all this.

Rep. John Melcher (D) is expected to defeat Stanley Burger (R), a former Farm Bureau executive, for the seat of retiring Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield (D).

Nevada (3)

Ford is a narrow favorite here thanks mainly to organization efforts by Sen. Paul Laxalt (R), pro-convention chairman of the Reagan-for-President campaign. Carter has skipped Nevada, but his backers are working actively and the race is expected to be close.

New Mexico (4)

This state, which has supported the winner in every national election since it entered the Union in 1912, has been torn narrowly between Ford and Carter in polls taken this fall. Carter is a shade ahead, but not conclusively, in the latest readings after a successful campaign stop and some hard work by his "Peanut Brigade" of visiting Georgians.

Private polls of both parties show former astronaut Harrison Schmitt (R) holding his narrow lead over veteran Sen. Joseph Montoya (D) in a battle that has focused on conflict-of-interest charges against the incumbent. There was a negative reaction to a Montoya speech comparing Schmitt to an experimental monkey used in early space flights, but, as that story shows, Montoya is a tough campaigner, and his strong support in the Hispanic areas makes everyone reluctant to count him out. No change is expected in the House delegation.

Oregon (6)

The presidential race is very close, with Carter leading Ford, 43 to 40, in a two-week-old Oregonian poll which gave Eugene McCarthy 6 per cent and had 11 per cent undecided. Since then, Ford has visited the state, and most observers call it a tossup, with a possible lean to Carter. No change is expected in the all-Democratic House delegation.

Utah (4)

Carter made an effective campaign stop in Salt Lake City in early October, but every indication is that this is one of Ford's strongest states. Sunday's Desert News poll gives the President a 60 to 33 per cent lead among likely voters.

Democrats were almost resigned to losing the governorship, with the retirement of 12-year

veteran Calvin Rampton (D). But Attorney General Vernon Romney (R), the early favorite, has lost ground steadily to Scott Matheson (D), a former president of the state bar association and political newcomer. In the Desert News poll, Matheson led by 12 points among likely voters.

However, a Republican newcomer, attorney Orrin G. Hatch, is bidding strongly to deny a fourth term to Sen. Frank Moss (D).

Washington (9)

Ford had a 4-point lead in the Seattle Times poll before his visit last week and, despite the exceptional number of undecided voters, he is favored to win the state. Sen. Henry Jackson (D), a cinch for reelection over airline pilot George M. Brown (R), and Sen. Warren Magnuson (D) are featured in Carter ads, but one leading Democrat says, "Jerry Ford looks and sounds like the voters here, and Carter just doesn't."

Equally close is the gubernatorial battle between Dixie Lee Ray (D), former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and King County (Seattle) executive John Spellman, an ally of retiring Gov. Daniel Evans (R). Spellman has been on the offensive in the final week, but Democrats think their unconventional candidate will win.

Wyoming (3)

Ford appears safe in this state, where government spending is a big issue. Sen. Gale McGee (D) has run into stiff resistance to his bid for a fourth term from state Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R). Polls give McGee a narrow lead, but he is anything but safe.

The South

Alabama (9)

With Gov. George Wallace heading a "straight-ticket" drive, involving everyone from Sen. James Allen to the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., Democrats expect to carry the state for their presidential nominee for the first time since 1960.

Arkansas (6)

A state poll shows Carter's margin dropping from an unreal 41 points in September to a modest 14 points in October, but Arkansas is regarded as safely in the Democrats' column. The same is true, but more so, for Gov. David Pryor (D), and the only change expected in the House delegation is Attorney General Jim Guy Tucker (D) stepping in for retiring Rep. Wilbur Mills (D).

Florida (17)

The once-secure Carter lead has been dwindling under a heavy barrage of GOP campaigning, but most Ford strategists doubt he can overcome the Georgian here, and the state was omitted from Ford's closing blitz. A few Republicans still hope the rebound will outpace Carter's combination of support from blacks, Jews and "cracker" neighbors.

Sen. Lawton Chiles (D), a strong favorite, took the risk of two television debates with his challenger, John Grady (R), a member of the national council of the John Birch Society. Grady, an effective TV performer, scored well, but Chiles still seems secure.

Georgia (12)

Republicans insist Carter will have no landslide in his home state, where an active Ford organization has kept pepping away at him. But a poll of 500 voters last week gave him a 2-to-1 lead and the state is as secure as anything in politics.

There are no major statewide races.

Kentucky (6)

Neither presidential candidate has visited Kentucky, and the softness of support on both sides makes an upset possible. But Carter is a clear favorite, coming off a strong showing in the primary and with Gov. Julian Carroll (D) leading a united Democratic party effort to exploit a 2-to-1 registration edge.

Louisiana (10)

Ford has edged ahead of Carter here, in the judgment of both sides and in an October poll conducted for Gov. Edwin Edwards (D), which showed Carter trailing by 4 points. Edwards belatedly joined other Democrats in helping Carter, but despite a late visit to New Orleans, Carter is a distinct underdog.

Republicans are aiming for an upset in the 1st District, where a protracted political and legal battle involved two claimants to the Democratic nomination to succeed retiring Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D). The GOP has a chance, but less of one, against Jerry Buckley (D), who beat veteran Rep. Otto Passman (D) in the 5th District primary.

Mississippi (7)

A tough, split contest has developed here, even though neither Carter nor Ford started as Mississippi favorites. George Wallace came in to campaign for Carter last week and the GOP countered with Sens. Strom Thurmond and Jesse Helms. It's ideology vs. Southern pride, and



Dixie Lee Ray battling in Washington.

most local observers see the trend to Ford in a very close race. Sen. John Stennis (D) is certain of reelection and all the House incumbents are expected back.

North Carolina (13)

As in many other Southern states, Carter's early lead has melted under the GOP attack on his "liberal" or pro-labor positions and his Playboy interview. A late-October newspaper poll gave him only a 1-point lead, but top state Democrats have mounted a united rescue effort, focused on conservative Democrats in the eastern part of the state.

Uromarket

By James Furlong

Hopes of Loan-Rate Drop
Prices of Deutsche Mark Bonds

ANKFURT, Oct. 31 (AP)—Prices of deutsche mark bonds are dropping sharply in anticipation of a drop in West German capital market interest rates.

The market is expecting a boom that enabled the deutsche mark to rise 250 million marks in public sector deposits with the central bank. In any event, these deposits are due to flow out of the central bank into the banking sector in the final months of this year.

A banker said that with industrial capacity use currently running at about 80 per cent, there is relatively little private sector demand for capital to help absorb this money.

The picture could change suddenly if, as some speculate, the Bundesbank central bank council decides at its meeting next Thursday to raise minimum reserve requirements, possibly in combination with an increase in the Lombard rate.

However, some observers feel the Bundesbank will choose to reduce surplus funds gradually through quiet open-market operations, rather than risk hurting capital investment sentiment with a noisy change in credit policy.

The only new public deutsche mark bond issue announced in the past week was a seven-year, 100-million-mark offering of the Mexican energy supply company Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex). The bonds are expected to carry a coupon of 8.75 per cent, well above the most favorable rate for borrowers.

The previously announced 50-million-mark convertible issue of Sekisui Prefab Homes Ltd. due 1987 was given a 6.25-per-cent coupon and priced at 100. Con-

Economic Indicators
WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | Latest Week | Prior Week | 1975 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Commodity Index | 194.3 | 195.7 | 197.3 |
| *Currency in dr. | \$80,140,000 | \$80,269,000 | \$82,116,000 |
| *Total loans | \$117,231,000 | \$116,744,000 | \$123,157,000 |
| Steel prod. (tons) | 2,345,000 | 2,357,000 | 2,040,000 |
| Auto production | 128,600 | 130,500 | 158,819 |
| Daily prod. (bbls) | 8,040,000 | 8,040,000 | 8,339,000 |
| *Fruit car fairs | N.A. | 485,245 | N.A. |
| *Elec. Pow. Kwhr. | 36,128,000 | 36,722,000 | 34,502,000 |
| Business failures | 174 | 151 | 195 |

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | September | Prior Month | 1975 |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A-Employed | \$7,615,000 | \$7,581,000 | \$5,618,000 |
| A-Unemployed | 7,594,000 | 7,506,000 | 7,773,000 |
| A-Part-time | 151.3 | 151.3 | 122.1 |
| Income | \$1,392,200,000 | \$1,385,500,000 | \$1,277,100,000 |
| A-Money supply | \$306,200,000 | \$306,300,000 | \$293,900,000 |
| Cash price index | 172.6 | 171.9 | 163.6 |
| A-Currency | 164 | 162 | 157 |
| A-Exports | \$152,745,000 | \$151,854,000 | \$146,583,000 |
| A-Imports | \$9,871,700 | \$9,888,100 | \$9,104,200 |

*1975-76. *Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Production and Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally adjusted
B-Seasonally adjusted annual

version premium was set at 7.5 per cent.

In the dollar sector, European Investment Bank Ltd. is to raise \$50 million through a five-year issue at 7.75 per cent. Most of the issue will be placed with coupon and priced at 100. Con-

The World Economic Scene

Plenty of Problems Facing New U.S. President

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT)—Some rather dramatic developments have been unfolding recently on the international and domestic scenes, but most of them have escaped adequate attention because the nation has been distracted by the presidential election campaign, dull and millimetric as it has been, that is now winding down to its finale.

In addition to the leadership challenge in the People's Republic of China, other notable news from abroad that warrants deeper analysis in this country includes the deteriorating state of the British economy, the currency turmoil there, in Mexico and in other nations, and the growing controversy over the impending price action to be taken by the oil-producing nations.

All of these developments pose potentially serious problems for the United States and the rest of the world. They could prolong the current stagnation of economic growth, strain the international financial system, inhibit the expansion of world trade, weaken foreign investment, strengthen inflationary forces and intensify balance-of-payments difficulties in many lands.

Oil-Price Rise
The threat of a new oil-price increase by the OPEC nations at their December meeting in Qatar—reportedly in the range of 10 to 20 per cent—is particularly worrisome. But the renewed weakness of the British pound, which has led to the rise of \$1.57 has widespread implications as well. The drop in the once-proud currency, from \$2 last March and by almost 50 per cent in less than five years, is astonishing. So is the 53.8-per-cent drop of the Mexican peso in the last two months.

On the domestic front, meanwhile, there has been further

evidence that the U.S. economy is still sputtering in its recovery (over 18 months old), though indications are that it is not about to slip into a full stall. But the latest advance trends in the leading economic indicators, orders for durable goods, retail sales and the financial markets also seem to deserve closer scrutiny than they have been given. The erratic pace of inventory buying has been another factor in the recent economic pause.

Are they the transitory hiccups that normally develop at this stage of almost every business

recovery, or do they represent a fundamental change in the health of the economy?

Does the recent downward course of the stock market merely reflect the uncertainty of the U.S. election outcome, or does it convey investor conviction that the business upturn may soon be aborted?

Business circles remain generally optimistic that the economy will soon be regaining much of its earlier momentum in this cycle, but the evidence to support that view is quite slim. The only recent encouragement has come from the September upturn in

machine-tool orders (a rise of 13 per cent), the five-month improvement in housing activity, and the continuing production and sales gains by the automotive industry.

Unfortunately, in all of the partisan rhetoric of the election campaign, more nonsense has been spouted on the state and prospects of the U.S. economy than on perhaps any other major issue. Its current condition is neither as sanguine as the incumbent Republican administration contends it is nor as bleak as the Democratic opposition maintains.

Needs to Do Better

Nevertheless, that does not bespeak satisfaction with the present level of overall economic activity. The economy ought to be doing better to assure a growth rate that will bring down unemployment significantly without stalling, and through employment remains at a record level, and inflation is down substantially over the course of the last year to around 5.5 per cent annually.

What is debatable at this time is the likely direction of those key indicators in the absence of any major changes in national economic policies.

The electorate will have to cut through the maze of confusion—misleading statements, misinterpretations, half truths, etc.—on economic matters that has permeated the recent political campaign. Tuesday it will have to decide, not whether one side or the other is correct, but which party is more likely to lead the economy and the nation to the (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT)—The stock market registered a sharp advance last week, with the Dow Jones industrial average gaining 28.18 points to close at 894.93. Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange, however, contracted to 18.61 million shares from 83.82 million shares in the preceding week.

Analysts attributed the market's price upswing mainly to the announcement by a Saudi Arabian official on Tuesday that his country would press for only a "moderate rise" in oil prices at the Dec. 15 ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Other OPEC countries had indicated they would seek a rise of 10 to 25 per cent at the meeting.

Analysts noted that considerable bargain-hunting also helped spur prices, especially in many of the glamour and blue-chip issues. In the previous four weeks the widely watched Dow had tumbled 70.56 points from its peak on Oct. 27.

Contributing to the advance was the move by many major banks to trim their prime interest rates to 6 1/2 from 6 3/4 per cent. Analysts said that declining rates for commercial paper and soft loan demand apparently touched off the prime-rate reduction.

The news by the Commerce Department at the opening Friday that the index of leading economic indicators fell 0.7 per cent in September, its second straight drop, had little effect on the market. When a 1.5-per-cent drop in the indicators was announced a month ago (it has been revised to 0.7 per cent), the Dow plunged 18 points in a single day.

The credit markets stabilized last week after bond prices in the previous week had their largest decline since May.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over-the-counter market activity for the week ending Oct. 29, 1976, was as follows:

All securities sold: 1,000,000,000 shares, valued at \$100,000,000,000.

Equity securities sold: 1,000,000,000 shares, valued at \$100,000,000,000.

Debt securities sold: 1,000,000,000 shares, valued at \$100,000,000,000.

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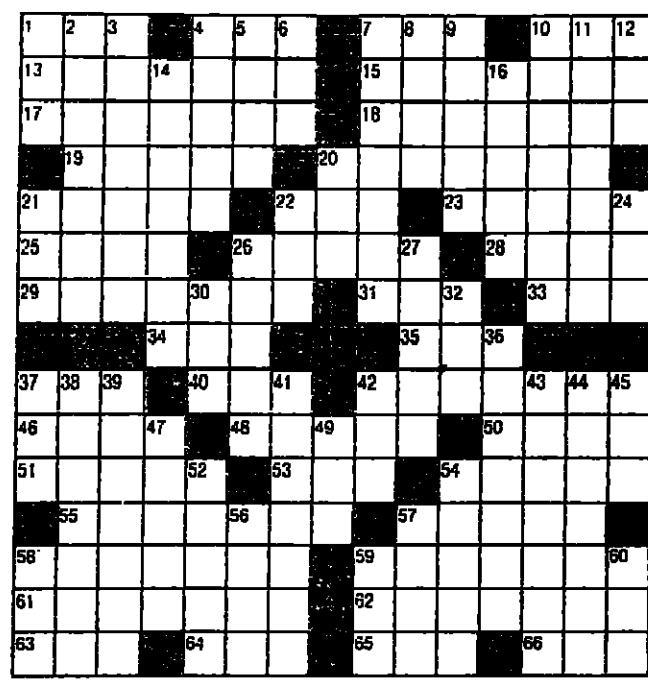
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1 Take it on
4 Residue
10 Prefix for meter or tribe
13 Friendly
16 Nonresident
17 Vanishing golf figures
18 Golf club
19 Worn out
20 Claim or oyster
21 Bar-benders
22 Teachers' org.
23 French
24 One of a golf nine
25 Situated as a golf ball
26 Formerly, of yore
27 Powerful
31 Mrs. in Madrid
32 Diocesan center
34 Swedish district
35 Building wing
37 Bookies' legal rival: Abbr.
40 Cries the green light to
42 Go on and on with

DOWN

46 Vehicles
48 Golf club
50 Rest
51 Musical fairway
53 Unit of work
54 Exchange
55 Catherine, for one
57 Irish orator
58 Golf clubs
59 Golf clubs
61 Plant disease
62 Tattered with a scorecard
63 Golf's letter
64 Capek play
65 Writer's initials
66 Class members: Abbr.

12 Inquire
14 Kind of gland
16 Girl's nickname
20 Du Schoen
21 Goffham initials
24 Anne or Jeanne: Abbr.
26 What joins golfers
27 Goller's color
30 Chinese leader
32 Without exception
36 A dinner
37 Month: Abbr.
38 Steak
39 Golf club
41 "Paerie Queen" author
42 Pitfalls for Archie
43 Used Edith
44 Used on a menu
45 Spanish king
47 Pitcher Warren
49 pro nobis
52 Earlier
54 Ashtray contents
56 Form of Jesus
57 Taurus
58 Convened
59 Golf score
60 Sea miles: Abbr.

PEANUTS

B. C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE

WIZARD

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REX MORGAN

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Namath Replacement Leads Jets Over Bills

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